SCHOLASTIC Teacher EDITION

Junior Scholastic

MARCH 21, 1951 • VOLUME 28 • NUMBER 7

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Teaching Aids for This Issue

GUIDE FOR A LESSON PLAN

"From Sea to Shining Sea" (pp. 8, 9)
Learning-Earning Jobs (pp. 12, 13, 14)
Spotlight on America—Steel—Our Nation's Backbone (pp. 16, 17)
The Miracle at Scio—A True Story (pp. 18, 20, 22)
American Folklore—Jim Bridger (pp. 24, 25)

Aims for the Pupil

1. To appreciate the abundance of America the beautiful.
2. To realize what opportunities America's gift of plenty offers to people from sea to shining sea.
3. To learn the American tradition of freedom to which we are heirs and to understand that freedom must be earned.
4. To understand that right knowledge is one of the roads to freedom and independence.
5. To appreciate the importance of working together instead of against each other.
6. To explore the job opportunities that lie ahead of today's schoolboys and schoolgirls.
7. To consider the importance of our present school studies in relation to future activities.
8. To become accomplished in the language arts.

"From Sea to Shining Sea"

To the Teacher: Selections from the material published in this week's *Junior Scholastic* could be presented by a singing and speaking choir. The following arrangement for solo and group voices is offered as a suggestion for an assembly program.

FROM SEA TO SHINING SEA
A Mass Chant

As the first chord of "America the Beautiful" is struck on the piano the audience rises and the curtains open upon a chorus which leads in the singing of the first stanza of the Katherine Lee Bates song.

While the audience is being reseated a pupil steps forward out of the group on the platform and with vivid feeling recites the lines that have just been sung.

The pupil returns to the chorus group which now becomes a speaking choir reciting the following lines in unison or as solos—

UNISON: Beautiful America!
SOLO: From sea to shining sea
Spreads God's immense abundance
UNISON: Of mine and field and tree—
SOLO: Corn and wheat and cotton
In rich sufficiency,
SOLO: Pine and fir and hemlock,
Oak and hickory,
SOLO: Stone for a cathedral,
SOLO: All that builds a home,
SOLO: Overflowing fullness here
Beneath thy sky's blue dome.
SOLO: America, sweet land of mine,
UNISON: From sea to shining sea
SOLO: Spreads God's immense abundance—
UNISON: The earth's rich gifts to thee.

The chorus sings the second stanza of "America the Beautiful."

STUDENT EDITION OF JUNIOR SCHOLASTIC FOLLOWS PAGE 2-T

SOLO: America! An old land with an old dream!
SOLO: A dream of freedom for all.
SOLO: The American dream!

A placard is placed on an easel at stage right. It reads: "The Last Best Hope of Earth"—Abraham Lincoln, Second Annual Message to Congress

SOLO: "We cannot escape history."
SOLO: "We will be remembered in spite of ourselves."
SOLO: "No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us."
SOLO: "The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—"
SOLO: "A way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud."
UNISON: America! The last best hope of earth!

A second placard is placed on the easel. It reads: "The times that try men's souls"—Thomas Paine

SOLO: "What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly."
SOLO: "It is dearness only that gives everything its value."
SOLO: "Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods."
SOLO: "And it would be strange, indeed, if so celestial an article as FREEDOM should not be highly rated."
UNISON: "These are the times that try men's souls."
ALL *(singing)*:
O beautiful for patriot dream
That sees beyond the years
Thine alabaster cities gleam
Undimmed by human tears!
SOLO: "We cannot escape history."
SOLO: "The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—"
SOLO: "A way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud."
SOLO: "We will be remembered in spite of ourselves."
UNISON: "America! America! God shed His grace on thee
SOLO: And crown thy good with brotherhood
UNISON: From sea to shining sea!"

As the first chord of the song is again struck on the piano the curtains slowly begin to close on the chorus singing the first stanza once more.

LOOKING AHEAD WITH JUNIOR SCHOLASTIC

Next Issue: March 28

Theme Article: Lebanon
American Folklore: Molly Pitcher
Health and Nutrition: How's Your Health?

April 4

Theme Article: Water for Dry Land (U. S. A.—the Southwest), film-text article
American Folklore: Daniel Boone
Spotlight on America: Night Ride
Play: History of Old Travel

Learning-Earning Jobs

I. The teacher or a committee of pupils will arrange and mimeograph a questionnaire for the girls and boys of the class:

1. What would you like to be when you grow older? List first, second, and third choices. We will list all your selections on the board later.

2. What types of knowledge will you need in order to be fitted for the various occupations you have named?

3. How would you go about getting information about different kinds of work you would like to train for? *(Library books, talks with adults, vocational guidance, etc.)*

4. How will you go about getting the training? *(Grade school, high school, college, technical school, trade school, apprenticeship, etc.)*

5. How can your present year in school help you to prepare for work in the world? *(Well-planned courses of study, aptitude tests, home work, etc.)*

II. The class will now read the article about learning-earning jobs, after which they will discuss the five questions in the written questionnaire.

Steel—Our Nation's Backbone

1. Ask the pupils to devise ways of presenting this fact to a reading or television audience: **"In 1950 U. S. mills turned out a record 97,000,000 tons of steel, about 270,000 tons a day."**

2. Name five pupils to play the roles of **Tony Simon,** reporter for *Junior Scholastic*; **Bill Krajcirik,** steel worker from Greenville, Pa.; **Sam Sardich** and **Steve Hruska,** steel workers from Youngstown, Ohio, and **John W. Humphrey,** general superintendent of a United States Steel mill. With the aid of a sixth pupil acting as a narrator they will read the article aloud. Minor changes of words and phrases in the narrator's part will be needed in order to convert the material to a report in the third person.

3. Ask for volunteers who will tell about one of the following jobs—(1) Bill's job at the blast furnace, (2) Sam's job at the open-hearth furnace, (3) Steve's job as a ladle man.

The Miracle at Scio

After reading this story of the Scio Pottery the pupils could have a class discussion about various cooperative ways of getting things done, from the early group activities of the American pioneers to present day community efforts at working together to help ourselves and each other.

Jim Bridger

Write the following phrases on slips of paper and give them to seven of the pupils, asking them to be prepared to tell a tall tale about Jim Bridger based on the phrase received: *grasshoppers large enough, petrified songs, that high mountain, study its tracks, the winter of 1830, Echo Mountain, cooked the fish.*

Material for the *Junior Scholastic* folklore series has been suggested by the folklore and legends map from *Living in Our America,* a History for Young Citizens, by Quillen and Krug, recently published by Scott, Foresman and Company.

Science Project

The official coming of spring on March 21 suggests these projects:

1. Using a strong light as the sun and a ball for the earth, two pupils could demonstrate what takes place at the time of the vernal equinox. Another pupil could supplement this demonstration with drawings on the blackboard.

2. By way of correlating science and English, one pupil might look up the derivation of "equinox" and explain it to the class.

"Ad Wise"

A number of advertisements in this special issue were prepared especially on the theme of "Opportunity Unlimited —Youth's Stake in America's Industrial Strength." Students may glean much information on industrial development and on vocational opportunities from studying these advertisements.

Here are some suggested assignments based on this special advertising:

1. *Hamilton (p. 2):* What opportunities are there for beginning watchmakers?

2. *Goodyear (p. 3):* How has Goodyear helped America develop rapid and efficient truck transportation?

3. *American Trucking (p. 4):* Why are roads called "the lifeline of our national defense"?

4. *Chrysler (pp. 10-11):* How has chemistry helped to develop the modern automobile?

5. *Du Pont (p. 15):* Why does industry need so many beginning engineers in the years ahead?

6. *Elgin (p. 19):* What causes a watch's mainspring to break?

7. *General Motors (p. 11):* What is the "Torch Test" that G. M. gives its cars?

8. *General Electric (p. 23):* What is the purpose of the new ozone lamp?

9. *Cluett Peabody (p. 27):* What special privileges do we have in the American system?

QUICK QUIZ

Ten Questions for a Five-minute Quiz

1. Who said: "These are the times that try men's souls"? (Thomas Paine)
2. Who said: "We cannot escape history. We will be remembered in spite of ourselves"? (Abraham Lincoln)
3. What was the name of the frontiersman who claimed to have pickled buffalo in Great Salt Lake? (Jim Bridger)
4. What part of the U. S. did he spend most of his life exploring? (The West or Far West)
5. In what kind of furnace is iron ore reduced? (Blast furnace)
6. What is the name given to a young person working in a learning-by-doing job? (Apprentice)
7. The U. S. and 20 other nations are meeting in Washington, D. C., to plan the defense of what area? (The Americas or the Western Hemisphere)
8. If Congress follows President Truman's request to raise U. S. postal rates, how much will we pay for a "penny postcard"? (Two cents)
9. What are the initials of the U. N. health agency that has been wiping out malaria in part of Asia? (WHO)
10. What day marks the official beginning of spring? (March 21)

Answers to Quiz-Word Puzzle, p. 28

ACROSS: 1-eels; 5-rabbit; 7-garb; 8-fur; 10-hops; 11-try; 12-ant; 13-N.E.; 14-me; 15-laps; 19-Easter; 21-bath; 22-nap; 24-case; 25-die; 26-ale; 27-Dr.; 28-be.
DOWN: 1-ears; 2-ebb; 3-lb.; 4-sift; 5-rapt; 6-turn; 7-gone; 9-rye; 10-ham; 15-late; 16-ash; 17-pt.; 18-send; 19-ease; 20-raid; 21-bale; 23-per; 24-cab.

Answers to Citizenship Quiz, p. 24

1. EARN WHILE YOU LEARN: 1-F; 2-F; 3-T; 4-T; 5-F; 6-T.
2. SEEING STEEL MADE: blast furnace; pig iron; open-hearth furnaces; 10 hours.
3. CHECKING THE HEADLINES: 1-*Pakistan* should be substituted for *Kashmir*; 2-*Atlantic* should be substituted for *Pacific*; 3-*elephant* should be substituted for *lion*; 4-*postal* should be substituted for *railroad*.
4. MEET JIM BRIDGER: These should be checked: 1, 3, 6.
5. A STAMP TO GUIDE YOU: 1-Indian; 2-Britain.

JUNIOR SCHOLASTIC, published weekly during the school year September through May inclusive, except during school holidays and at mid-term. Entered as second-class matter at Post Office at Dayton, Ohio, under Act of March 3, 1879. Contents copyright, 1951, by Scholastic Corporation. SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: 90c a school year or 45c a semester. Single subscription, Teacher Edition, $1.50 a school year. Single copy (current school year), 10c each. Office of Publication, McCall St., Dayton 1, O.

Junior Scholastic

YOUR WORLD-VIEW MAGAZINE FOR SCHOOL AND HOME

MARCH 21, 1951 VOLUME 28 • NUMBER 7

Men from Mars? Not at all. They're workers safely dressed for sand-blasting at General Electric. The men are using high-velocity streams of sand for removing scale from a turbine-generator part.

Special Issue: Opportunity Unlimited

Are you right...on time?

WHAT DOES IT TAKE TO BE A WATCHMAKER?

If you like to tinker with tools and machinery and you have nimble fingers, you'd probably make a good watchmaker. But it would take years of training to turn you into a skilled craftsman.

WHAT ARE THE OPPORTUNITIES IN WATCHMAKING?

As a watchmaker acquires skill, he may become head of a department, a top executive, or enter into the absorbing research that's carried on to keep Hamilton the world's finest watch.

HOW DOES HAMILTON GET ITS WATCHMAKERS?

Everyone must take detailed aptitude tests before entering Hamilton. Only the most highly qualified are chosen. They are carefully trained on the job until they become the world's most skilled watchmakers.

$5.00 IS YOURS – SEND US A QUESTION ON TIME, WATCHES OR HAMILTON. IF IT'S SELECTED FOR ONE OF THESE ADVERTISEMENTS, YOU WILL WIN $5.00. IF TWO OR MORE STUDENTS SUBMIT SIMILAR QUESTIONS, $5.00 WILL BE PAID ONLY TO THE FIRST ONE MAILED (BASED ON POSTMARKS).

P.S. Want a fascinating free booklet on watches? Then write us for a copy of "What Makes a Fine Watch Fine?"

HAMILTON WATCH CO., DEPT. J-9, LANCASTER, PA.

Shown above: **FAY** – 10K natural or white gold-filled case. **RAYMON** – stainless steel case. Your jeweler has a complete selection of fine Hamiltons priced from $49.50 up.

HAMILTON

The Watch of Railroad Accuracy

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The tire that remade America

If you could be transported back magically to the America of 1915, you'd find a far different country.

Off the railroads, horse-drawn drays and wagons delivered most of the nation's goods.

Farmers and merchants spent long hours teaming their produce a few short miles to and from freight yards.

All over America youngsters trudged on foot to little red neighborhood schools.

For thirty-six years ago motor trucks and buses were as rare a sight on the highway as a horse is today. In all this great nation there were less than 250,000 commercial motor vehicles—and they operated chiefly in large cities.

Why? Because there were no tires then satisfactory for large, heavy conveyances except those made of solid rubber.

These hard tires provided so little cushion that speeds above 10 to 15 miles an hour were too rough on both load and vehicle. So trucks and buses were confined to slow, short city hauls.

Then in 1916 something happened. Goodyear pioneered the first pneumatic truck tire built with the same cord body principle that had greatly improved passenger car tire performance a few years before. Now trucks could roll on air.

But truckers were skeptical. So Goodyear inaugurated the first long-distance trucking operation—the famous "Wingfoot Express" between Akron and Boston.

The world watched and soon the Goodyear pneumatic truck tire had proved its ability to carry heavy loads swiftly and safely. The rest is history.

Today, eight million pneumatic-tired trucks are carrying approximately half of the food you eat from farm to market—more than half of all the freight transported up to 300 miles—and all the supplies for 25,000 communities served by no other common carrier.

Today, school buses speed millions of youngsters to modern consolidated schools—just as de luxe interstate buses transport you to every faraway nook and corner of our country—swiftly, comfortably and economically.

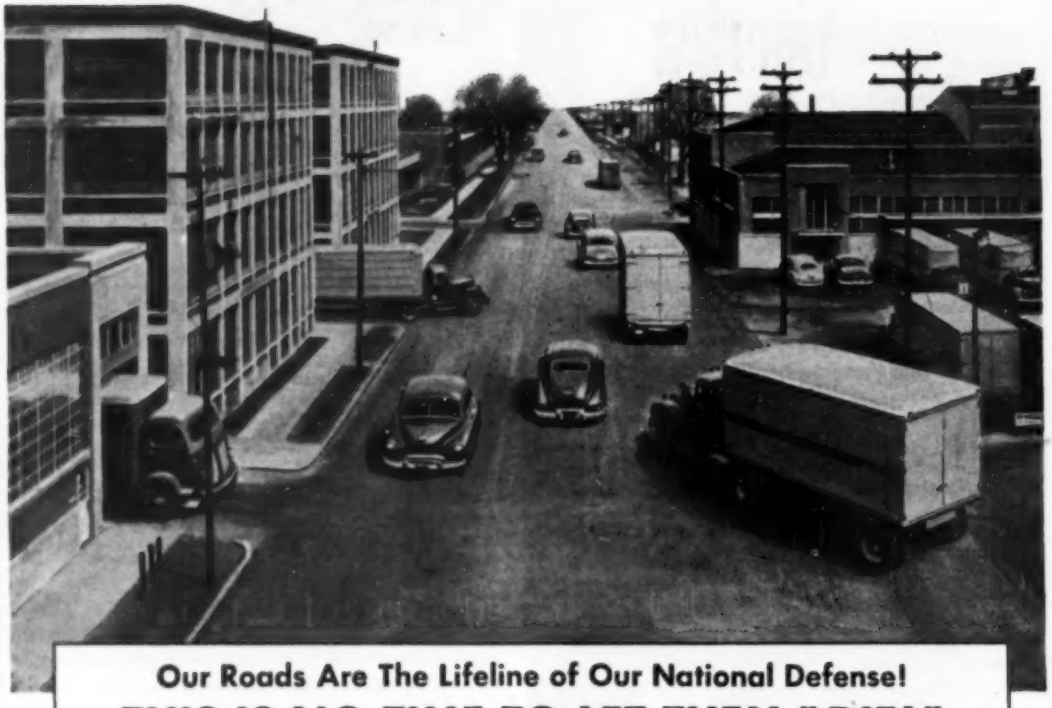
Without the pneumatic truck and bus tire—pioneered and proved practical by Goodyear—America would not lead the world today in fast, efficient motor transport. It has remade our vast nation into a close-knit community, made the remotest farm and hamlet a neighbor to the city.

GOODYEAR

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

MORE TONS ARE HAULED ON GOODYEAR TRUCK TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND

This Road in Kalamazoo Runs To Korea!



Our Roads Are The Lifeline of Our National Defense!

THIS IS NO TIME TO LET THEM "DIE!"

In refineries in Texas—in West Coast airplane plants—on arms and ammunition production lines from Baltimore to Detroit to Kalamazoo—*everywhere* America is turning out *strength*. Producing what is needed for victory . . . ready to supply whatever is required, for any emergency, in any amount.

But every ounce of clothing and food—every tank, every gun, every gallon of fuel—must first be *transported* and *delivered* before it can be used.

And *again*, as in the last war, *trucks* are on the job. Slicing hours—often *days*—from delivery schedules. Picking up at the source and unloading *at the door*. Hauling everything faster, cheaper, more directly.

But this vast and vital transportation network needs enough *roads*—good roads—to *keep on* the job.

Directly or indirectly, *every* road, today, runs to Korea. For wherever a battlefront exists, it must first be reached over America's roads.

This is a time to *build* the roads America needs. To *maintain* the roads we have . . . the *lifeline* of our national defense.

This message may be reprinted in whole or in part without permission, upon notifying American Trucking Associations, Washington, D. C.

THE AMERICAN TRUCKING INDUSTRY

AMERICAN TRUCKING ASSOCIATIONS, WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

TUNE IN "THE AMERICAN FORUM OF THE AIR" Exciting • Provocative • Timely—NBC—Sunday

Junior Scholastic

A National Magazine for Junior High School and Upper Elementary Grades, Published Weekly During School Year

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NEWS ROUNDUP

About This Issue

This is a special issue of *Junior Scholastic*, called "Opportunity Unlimited." It tells about our stake in America's industrial strength.

Our country's productive power helps guard our freedom. It is also *your* guarantee of a useful and happy future.

Our country can only be kept alive by the hard, productive work of every citizen, young or old. There are many, many opportunities ahead for you, on the frontiers of industry, the professions, and human welfare. The future of all of us depends on how well you plan ahead and prepare for the careers of peace.

THE EDITORS

American Nations Plan To Strengthen Defense

How best can the Americas be defended against communist attacks? How best can these nations supply one another with important materials such as petroleum, uranium, tin, copper, coal, steel, rubber?

These questions will be discussed at a series of meetings starting March 26 in Washington, D. C. The U. S. and 20 Latin-American nations will take part in the meetings. They will plan ways to strengthen the defense of the Western Hemisphere.

Latin America now supplies two fifths of the important supplies which the U. S. imports and must have during the national emergency.

"The 21 American republics have dedicated themselves to the cause of freedom," a U. S. official said. "Our common cause, even more than our geography, has prompted us to work together."

He also said the 21 nations will work for world peace.

The 21 nations are members of the Organization of American States. It is pledged to a "one-for-all and all-for-one" defense. Canada, which is not a member, is linked with these defense plans through its close friendship with the U. S.

Truman Asks Congress To Raise Postal Rates

President Truman has asked Congress to raise some U. S. postal rates.

Our Post Office does not make enough money to pay for its expenses. For example, it costs the Post Office 2.8 cents to handle a penny postcard.

The President says the Post Office can earn more money if Congress gives it permission to:

1. Raise the price of penny postcards to two cents.

2. Double the rates for second and third class mail (magazines, newspapers, advertising booklets).

3. Charge more money for special delivery, registered, insured, and C.O.D. mail.

If Congress approves the President's request, many newspapers and magazines may have to raise subscription prices to pay higher mailing costs.

India, Pakistan Sign Pact, End Trade War

India and Pakistan have signed a new trade agreement. It ends a bitter trade "war" between the two nations.

Since 1949 the two nations had refused to trade with each other because they could not agree on money matters. India said that the prices Pakistan charged for its goods were too high. Pakistan said its prices were not too high and refused to lower them.

Under the new trade agreement, India will pay the prices Pakistan asks. This means India can now buy rice, wheat, and other much-needed food grains from Pakistan. India cannot raise enough food for its people. It can also buy Pakistani jute, cotton, hides, and skins.

With the money Pakistan receives for its goods, it will be able to import coal, steel, pig iron, and other raw materials to build up industries. Some coal will be bought from India.

The trade agreement is to last for at least one year.

Easter, 1951, Is One of Earliest in 200 Years

Easter this year falls on March 25. This date makes it one of the earliest Easters in a span of 200 years. Only five Easters between 1801 and 2000 are listed as earlier than this year's.

The earliest Easter can be is March 22. It has not come on that date since 1818 and will not do so again during this century.

The latest Easter can be is April 25. Easter, 1886, fell on that date, and so did Easter, 1943.

Easter's date is worked out by a complicated formula. The formula has to do with the first full moon on or after March 21 and with special church rules.

EASTER CUSTOMS

Are you getting new clothes for Easter? To early Christians Easter was the greatest festival of the church year. On Easter Sunday new converts were baptized and wore white robes as a sign of purity.

The white robes were new and clean. From this came the custom of dressing up in new clothes for Easter.

In olden times no Christians ate meat or eggs during Lent, the period of fasting before Easter. When Lent was over, Christians rejoiced to eat eggs again. And that was how the custom of having colored or chocolate eggs at Easter grew up.

The Jewish Passover holiday falls in the same season as Easter. The two used to fall very close together, for Jesus Christ was crucified on the day marking the feast of Passover. Because of calendar changes the two now fall just in the same season.

This year Passover is from April 20 through April 28.

Passover, a festival of freedom, marks the freeing of the Jews from slavery in ancient Egypt. Passover is celebrated with religious services, stories, songs, and feasts.

Arc of U. S. Air Bases in Europe and Middle East

Map from Christian Science Monitor

The United States is setting up a chain of air bases in Western Europe and the Middle East. From these bases U. S. fighter and bomber squadrons could quickly launch a counterattack against an enemy attack. Black planes show bases already set up; white planes show bases U. S. is asking permission to set up. Since map was drawn, France has agreed to have two bases in south.

U. S. Is Bringing Home War Dead from Korea

The United States has started to bring home bodies of U. S. fighting men killed in Korea. This is the first time the U. S. has brought home dead soldiers from an area where war was still going on.

Among the first 50 bodies was that of Major General Bryant E. Moore, who died of a heart attack after a helicopter crash. He was the third U. S. general to die in Korea.

General Douglas MacArthur has announced that the Korean war is becoming a stalemate. This means that the two sides are evenly balanced and neither is defeating the other.

Tito Charges Russia Is Preparing Attack

Marshal Tito, Yugoslavia's Communist dictator, has accused Russia and three of its captive nations of preparing to attack Yugoslavia.

A long report issued by Tito's government says Russian troops are being trained in Rumania and Hungary —near Yugoslavia's borders.

Rumania and Hungary themselves are preparing for anything but peace, the report goes on. They are digging trenches along the borders, setting up heavy guns and ammunition dumps, and building airfields.

The report says Bulgaria is stepping up its war production.

Collazo Found Guilty In Blair House Attack

Oscar Collazo has been found guilty of helping kill a White House guard and trying to kill President Truman. Collazo is a member of the Puerto Rican Nationalist party.

The Nationalists are a small group of troublemakers. Last fall Collazo and another Nationalist tried to shoot their way into Blair House and kill President Truman. They killed a White House guard. Collazo's partner was also killed.

At the same time the Nationalists tried to overthrow the government in Puerto Rico. They failed and Puerto Rico arrested many of them.

Collazo plans to appeal the verdict. He will be sentenced to death if the appeal fails.

Acheson Tells Marine Why We Fight in Korea

Why is the U. S. fighting in Korea? A U. S. Marine asked this question in a letter to his father. The Marine, Corporal John B. Moullette of Camden, N. J., is 24.

Corporal Moullette's father wrote to Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

Mr. Acheson replied: We are fighting in Korea to stop communist aggression. We are showing the communists they cannot get away with attacking free nations. If they are allowed to keep on, they may force us into a third world war.

"It has fallen to us and to our sons to take up again the defense of freedom," Mr. Acheson said.

After World War II, he explained, the United Nations was set up to keep law and order in the world. But it soon became clear that the rulers of Russia were not interested in working with the U. N. They also took over many free countries.

Unless we are strong enough to keep Russia's rulers from grabbing the whole world, we shall never be able to build the kind of world we all want, Mr. Acheson said.

Corporal Moullette said this answered his question. "One of the things that interested me most was that a high Government official took time out to write to an ordinary soldier like me," he said.

Cambodia King Offers Truman White Elephant

A white elephant has been offered to President Truman by Cambodia, a tiny kingdom in Indo-China. Elephants are sacred in Cambodia. A gift elephant is one of the highest honors its king can bestow on anyone.

But President Truman has no place for an elephant, and the Washington Zoo has enough elephants. The President has suggested it might be better if Cambodia would send a tiger for the zoo.

In 1862 President Lincoln had to turn down a similar offer. The King of Siam wanted the U. S. to raise elephants for transportation and was about to send Mr. Lincoln two gift elephants. Mr. Lincoln had no place to keep an elephant, either.

Science News

Spring Is Officially Here

Spring officially begins in the Northern Hemisphere on March 21, when the sun arrives at the vernal (spring) equinox.

An equinox occurs when the sun appears to reach a point in the sky where it crosses the celestial equator. This is an imaginary great circle in the sky.

Actually, the sun only *appears* to be moving in our sky; it is the earth which moves. The sun appears to cross the celestial equator twice every year. This means that there are two equinoxes a year.

During an equinox day and night are of equal length. The sun rises due east and sets due west.

The September 23 equinox will mark the beginning of autumn.

Record Atlantic Crossing

A twin-jet British Canberra bomber has set a speed record for crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

The Canberra streaked 2,100 miles from Northern Ireland to Newfoundland in four hours and 40 minutes. Its average speed was 445 miles an hour.

If the Canberra had traveled at full speed—more than 600 miles an hour—it would have beaten the sun across the Atlantic. The sun crossed in three and a half hours. The Canberra lost its race with the sun when strong headwinds slowed down the bomber for about two hours.

The bomber flew at an altitude of more than eight miles.

Mosquitoes Lose Fight

Teams of U. N. health experts have wiped out malaria in a 4,000-square-mile area in Asia. Malaria, spread by mosquitoes, causes more deaths every year than any other disease in the world.

The U. N. teams sprayed DDT and other insect killers on mosquito-infested swamplands in India, Thailand, and Afghanistan.

The malaria clean-ups have improved the health of thousands of men, women, and children. This means that fewer people are sick; more people can spend more time working in the fields.

With more farm hands in the fields, crops have increased. And with more food to eat and more food to sell, standards of living are improving for many Asians.

The spraying teams are from WHO, the World Health Organization of the United Nations.

Sea Farmers Harvest Big Money

Wide World

As part of a course in aquaculture (producing food from bodies of water) Prince Frederick (Md.) High School boys planted seed oysters in Chesapeake Bay two years ago. Last fall the class harvested 2,850 bushels. At $2.50 per bushel, that comes to $7,125! Boy holds giant tongs for grabbing oysters.

OPPORTUNITY

By John James Ingalls

Master of human destinies am I!
Fame, love, and fortune on my footsteps wait.
Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote, and passing by
Hovel and mart, and palace—soon or late
I knock unbidden once at every gate!

If sleeping, wake—if feasting, rise before
I turn away. It is the hour of fate,
And they who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe
Save death; but those who doubt or hesitate,
Condemned to failure, penury, and woe,
Seek me in vain and uselessly implore.
I answer not, and I return no more.

THE TIMES THAT TRY MEN'S SOULS

From The American Crisis by Thomas Paine

These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it *now*, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly; it is dearness only that gives everything its value. Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods; and it would be strange, indeed, if so celestial an article as FREEDOM should not be highly rated.

"From Sea to

America is worth working for

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

By Katharine Lee Bates

O beautiful for spacious skies,
For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties
Above the fruited plain!
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!

O beautiful for patriot dream
That sees beyond the years
Thine alabaster cities gleam
Undimmed by human tears!
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!

Photos from: Ewing Galloway, Maine Development Commission, University of Pennsylvania, Port of New York Authority, Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Arkansas Resources & Development Commission, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp.

GOD, GIVE US MEN!

By Josiah Gilbert Holland

God, give us Men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
  Men whom the lust of office does not kill,
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
  Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
  And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking!
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
  In public duty and in private thinking;
For while the rabble, with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds,
Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land and waiting Justice sleeps.

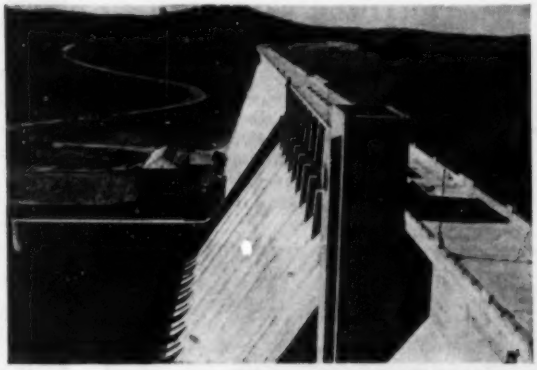
A MESSAGE TO GARCIA

By Elbert Hubbard

My heart goes out to the man who does his work when the "boss" is away as well as when he is at home. And the man who, when given a letter to Garcia, quietly takes the missive, without asking any idiotic questions, and with no lurking intention of chucking it into the nearest sewer, or of doing aught else but deliver it. . . . Civilization is one long, anxious search for just such individuals. Anything such a man asks shall be granted; his kind is so rare that no employer can afford to let him go. He is wanted in every city, town, and village—in every office, shop, store, and factory. The world cries out for such; he is needed and needed badly—the man who can "Carry a message to Garcia."

Shining Sea!"

—worth fighting for



THE AMERICAN STANDARD

By Booker T. Washington

In the economy of God, there is but one standard by which an individual can succeed—there is but one for a race. This country demands that every race measure itself by the American standard. By it a race must rise or fall, succeed or fail, and in the last analysis mere sentiment counts for little. . . . We are to be tested in our patience, our forbearance, our perseverance, our power to endure wrong, to withstand temptations, to economize, to acquire and use skill; our ability to compete, to succeed in commerce, to disregard the superficial for the real, the appearance for the substance, to be great and yet small, learned and yet simple, high and yet the servant of all.

DUTY

By Ralph Waldo Emerson

So nigh is grandeur to our dust,
So near is God to man,
When Duty whispers low, "Thou must,"
The youth replies, "I can."

"THE LAST BEST HOPE OF EARTH"

We cannot escape history. We will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we are passing will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation. . . . We shall nobly win, or meanly lose, the last best hope of earth. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud.

—Abraham Lincoln,
Second Annual Message to Congress

A CHEMIST SEES A CAR LIKE THIS. Here are samples of the hundreds of chemical compounds in one of our cars. The piles of powder and crystals are metal compounds—the bars metal alloys. The liquids in the bottles, and the gases in the tanks (rear) will be used to process parts of the chassis, body, rubber fittings, plastic and upholstery. Chrysler chemists specify the exact chemical composition for more than 175 kinds of steel, 200 kinds of rubber compositions—each best for its job and each adding to car comfort, life and value.

HOW CHEMISTRY MAKES BETTER CARS. Here's one of the *thousands* of tests involving chemistry that make our cars run better, look better, and last longer. Various metal alloys for moving car parts are studied to find which ones hold lubricating oils or greases best. Samples are soaked in oil, whirled dry and kept at exact temperature in the glass tank. Then the "interferometer" on the right lets the engineers measure the microscopic film of oil remaining . . . helps them set the most exacting specifications for vital parts.

THEY BROUGHT THE

In the picture above, you see one of the practical miracles of modern chemistry—as this science is used in engineering, research and manufacturing at Chrysler Corporation.

Compare the gleaming, chrome bumper on the right with a bare piece of the steel that bumpers are made of (left). Both have just come out of the test booth in the background, where a corroding spray of salt water played over them constantly for 48 hours.

This is a test used by Chrysler Corporation chemists, to help them find the best ways to protect car parts from the ravages of weather. Today, chemistry plays a very important part in our laboratories and plants. Just about every part in our cars and

Dodge Job-Rated Trucks **Airtemp** Cooling, Heating, Refrigeration **Mopar** Parts & Accessories

BEAUTY FROM TEST TUBES! There are many different kinds of plastic, rubber and metal finishes visible in this Plymouth view. A metal of one alloy composition makes the instrument dials and hands; a plastic, the medallion and gear shift knob; a rubber, the steering wheel. The rich-looking enamel-on-steel, and the chrome trim, are chemical combinations specified for long-lasting beauty, as well as for protection of the metal underneath. Making finishes stick to metals is a specialty of Chrysler Corporation chemists!

OCEAN TO DETROIT!

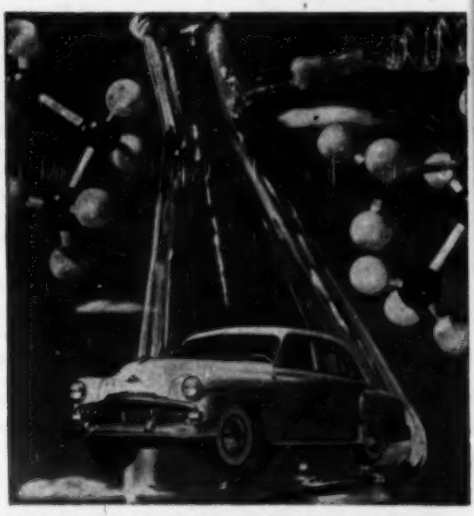
trucks is better because of chemical research, chemical testing, or chemical control of materials and manufacturing processes.

Of course, it's beauty and comfort and performance that you'll notice when you try the great new Plymouth, Dodge, De Soto and Chrysler cars at your dealer's. But behind them is the finest scientific laboratory in the automobile industry, where chemistry and the other sciences, and practical, creative *imagination*, are constantly improving the cars you are proud to own and drive.

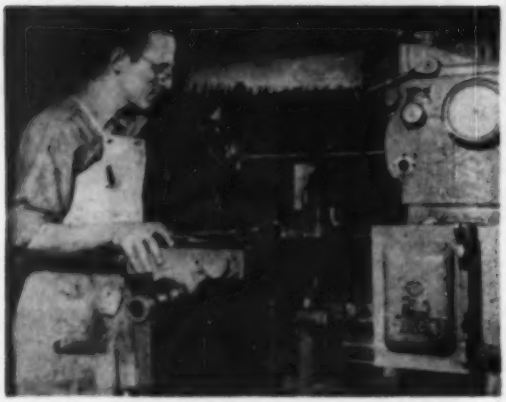
Chrysler Corporation

PLYMOUTH DODGE DE SOTO CHRYSLER

Chrysler Marine & Industrial Engines Ollite Powdered Metal Products Cycleweld



CHEMISTRY ON WHEELS. In the laboratories and plants where Plymouth, Dodge, De Soto and Chrysler cars are born, many new features and improvements come out of chemical research. Hundreds of people work on the chemistry of the automobile. Some do "pure" research—others research in chemical testing, or improvements of parts. Their work has definite results. Stronger bodies . . . quieter, longer lasting moving parts . . . surer, safer brakes . . . more beautiful, longer lasting finishes—these benefits chemistry brings to owners.



Schuyler Weller, 19, machinist apprentice at General Electric, is shown milling a piece of metal to precise measurements.

Nancy Louise Barber, 19, makes a tracing of a detail drawing from which a blueprint for a new G.E. product will be made.

Learning-Earning Jobs

WHAT would you like to be when you grow older—mechanic, chemist, bookkeeper, nurse, secretary, photographer?

The start of your career may seem several years off, but it's a good idea to get on the job now by planning your future. Many jobs demand knowledge of certain subjects. If you know what you'd like to be, then you can make sure you take courses in high school which will fit in with your career.

It's easy to do a little finding out about different kinds of jobs. Your librarian will recommend books that describe jobs and tell how to prepare for them.

One kind of job you might like to know about is the earn-while-you-learn program to be found in many big U. S. companies.

WE VISIT G.E.

Recently we decided to find out more about these learning-earning jobs. One of our reporters went up to General Electric's main plant, at Schenectady, N. Y. The reporter, whose name is Bill Favel, first spoke to Ray E. Ellis, an official in charge of the training program for young men coming into General Electric's plant.

"Never before in our nation's history have there been such opportunities in industry for good high school graduates," Mr. Ellis told Bill. "General Electric alone will need several hundred boys to enter our learn-by-doing program every year for the next 20 or more years.

"These boys will replace the men in our factories who retire or die. We also need young men to help run new factories. We need skilled mechanics, draftsmen*, pattern makers*, molders*, and many other workers."

CHANCE FOR GIRLS, TOO

There are also many opportunities for girls in industry. Girl engineers are welcomed by General Electric and other companies. At General Electric, girls as well as boys may take the lab-assistant training course.

This is a learn-on-the-job course in laboratory work. Lab assistants learn how to test G.E. products and materials. Girls who do well in math and mechanical drawing in high school can find jobs at G.E. as *tracers*. Tracers do drafting, tracing, and lettering, and some work in drawing curves.

Mont Pleasant Technical H.S. trained about 500 girls as tracers for G.E. during World War II. Some of these girls are still working at G.E. Others married and left their jobs. Right now 30 Mont Pleasant H.S. girls are studying to become tracers.

The learn-by-doing program is called *apprenticeship training* and many large companies have such programs, Mr. Ellis explained.

LEARNING-BY-DOING

"*Apprentice*," he said, "is the name given to a beginner in the learn-by-doing system. An apprentice learns a skilled trade by working at it under a planned program of work and study."

General Electric has more than 1,000 young men in its four-year apprenticeship training program. More than half of these boys are studying to be machinists and toolmakers. Another big group is studying drafting (mechanical drawing). Others are learning to become wood and metal pattern makers, molders, and cabinetmakers.

How does a high school graduate qualify for apprenticeship training at General Electric?

1. **School grades count.** Plan your high school course to take three terms of algebra, two terms of geometry, and either physics or chemistry. Get good marks in school.

* Means word is defined on page 26.

Join school clubs. Go out for sports. G.E. studies each boy's high school record before hiring him for the training course. G.E. also talks to each boy's teachers.

CAREERS NOT JOBS

2. **Applicants are interviewed.** G.E. looks for young men who want careers—not just jobs. G.E. wants men who can read black print as well as blueprint. High school training in English is important.

3. **Applicants take tests.** The tests help to discover any mechanical ability you may have. There is also a physical examination.

4. **Applicants sign contracts*.** A beginner is on trial for three months. If he is no good, he leaves at the end of that time. If he is good, he then signs a contract. He agrees to work and study with G.E. for four years. Applicants must be between 18 and 26 years old. The contract calls for 40 hours of work each week and three nights of school (from 4:30 to 6:30 p.m.) with homework. Each apprentice is paid for the 40 hours of work.

MEET SCHUYLER WELLER

At G.E. Bill Favel met Schuyler Weller. He's a 19-year-old apprentice finishing his first year in training to become a machinist. Schuyler's father, grandfather, and two brothers all learned their trades at G.E.

Schuyler is a graduate of the Scotia (N. Y.) High School. He was president of the Photo Club and a member of the Student Council. He also played basketball and baseball for Scotia.

"I've wanted to be a machinist for a long time," he said. "Right now I'm earning more than $45 a week for my 40-hours work in the plant. Then I go up to Mont Pleasant Technical High School to learn more about a machinist's work. I spend about six hours a week studying my lessons at home."

Schuyler and Mr. Ellis took Bill on a tour of the shop where the mechanic apprentices work. An apprentice starts by testing materials which go into G.E. products. Then he works on machines—the lathe, milling, shaper, grinding machine, etc.

At the end of ten months the apprentices finish this shop work. They go to work in some branch plant of G.E. Each branch has an Apprentice Committee to help the apprentices learn while they're working in that particular shop.

An apprentice stays in a branch plant from three to six months and then moves on to another. At the end of four years the apprentice has had wide experience in working for General Electric. When the apprentice graduates, he may choose which branch he'd like to work in.

NIGHT SCHOOL

The training program for those studying to be draftsmen, pattern makers, molders, and cabinetmakers specializes in the study of subjects connected with these trades. All these boys go to night school.

Bill visited some of the classrooms where Schuyler and his buddies study at night. The first year they take shop math, physics, drawing, and mechanics. Each year the courses are a little harder. The last two years they study such courses as hydraulics*.

Apprentices receive grades just as you do in school. They must repeat any course in which they earn less than an average of 70.

Schuyler and his fellow apprentices lead a busy life. But they still find time to have fun. Schuyler's favorite hobbies are hunting and fishing. Last fall he shot a deer. He also bowls with a G.E. team.

When Schuyler and other G.E. apprentices finish their training, each will receive a graduation certificate and a cash award of $100. And, best of all, they'll land good jobs with chances for promotion.

More than 3,100 apprentices have completed G.E.'s training program in the last 50 years. Hundreds of these graduates still work for G.E. The company also helps outstanding graduates continue studying in college. G.E. gives money and helps find part-time jobs for such graduates.

LAB ASSISTANT

Bill Favel also met Bernard H. Wemple. Two years ago, after finishing high school, Bernie decided that he'd like to be a G.E. lab assistant. He qualified for the training program by:

1. Having taken the right high school subjects – English, algebra, geometry, physics—and making good grades.

2. Passing a special G.E. test and physical examination.

Like G.E. apprentices, lab assistants work a 40-hour week and go to night school. Sometimes a lab assistant has the chance to work with pioneers in engineering or other fields.

CHANGING JOBS

Every six months lab assistants change jobs. One of Bernie's most exciting assignments during his first year was to work at the big airport near Schenectady. There jet engines and other aircraft parts are tested. During his three years of training Bernie's work will be along the same lines—helping engineers in tests on new developments.

Bernie and the other lab assistants buy their own textbooks for night school. They study courses in mechanics and other special subjects. Their school work is on a college level. They must spend at least six hours a week on homework.

A lab assistant often makes written and oral reports. So Bernie studies speaking and report writing in night school. When he finishes his training program, he'll become an assistant to a engineer.

(Turn page)

This workman uses a lathe to cut steel shavings from this new generator shaft.

There are 65 boys in this program at G.E.'s Schenectady plant. Girls also do well in the testing work. The pay for boys or girls training to be lab assistants is about the same as for apprentices.

ENGINEERS WANTED

But G.E. isn't on the lookout only for good lab assistants and apprentices. Every year it sends men to colleges to interview engineering seniors for jobs. G.E. hires more engineers than any other company in the world.

Every year several hundred young men and women find engineering jobs at the many G.E. plants. Today there is a huge shortage of beginning engineers. There are many more jobs than there are people for these jobs.

General Electric has a carefully planned work program for beginning engineers. This program is known as *Test*. Engineers in this beginning program are called *test engineers*.

G.E.'s test program has four purposes:

1. It gives beginners good starting jobs.
2. It gives them a chance to use their college training at work they can do well.
3. It gives young leaders a chance to develop their ability.
4. It lets each beginner work at a number of different types of jobs in order to see which he likes best and can do best.

The Test program lasts from 12 to 18 months. A Test engineer changes jobs at G.E. about every three months. In this way he does from four to six different jobs during the testing period. He learns something about G.E.'s three laboratories and its many departments.

He finds out at first hand what products they make – fuse boxes, tools, washing machines, X-ray tubes, plastics, light bulbs, motors, and so on.

A beginner works with an older engineer. He helps the engineer with his tests and problems. During the program, a test engineer has a chance to continue his education.

WOMEN ENGINEERS

More than 18,000 engineers have completed G.E.'s testing program. During the training period they received regular salaries and promotions. Several women have completed the Test program. They now have responsible jobs at G.E.

During the present national emergency—which may last a long time—G.E. is hiring college girls to train as engineering assistants. Girls who studied secretarial work in college are assigned to work for an engineer or scientist. Girls with a high school education can find beginning jobs in filing, typing, and stenography.

G.E. also has a short training program for men and women who want to become machine operators on drill presses, lathes, milling, and other machines.

To become a machine operator you need a little mechanical ability. You can learn to run some machines in a few hours. Others take from one day to several weeks. Other beginning workers are trained in how to assemble the parts of a product such as an electric blanket or a television set.

Young Engineer Melvin Andrews looks over the brushes on a d-c generator.

The work on many of these jobs is supervised* by graduates of the apprenticeship training program.

G.E. MAKES MANY PRODUCTS

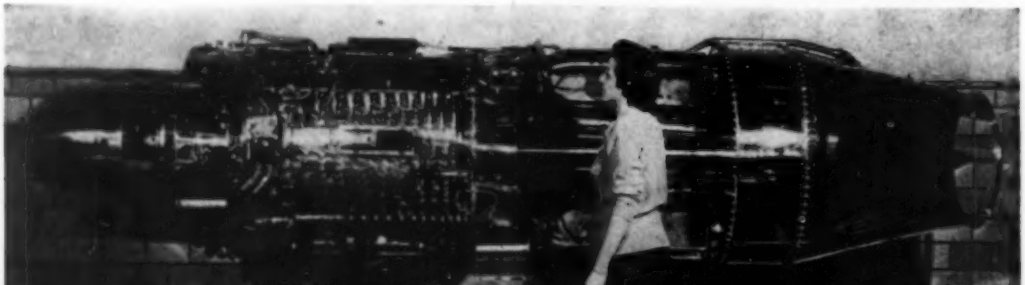
General Electric has scores of factories scattered across our country. G.E. makes everything from light bulbs to dynamos for electric light plants. G.E. also is very important in making war products, including jet engines. G.E. is in charge of the U. S. Government's plutonium* plant at Hanford, Washington.

Many other firms are busy turning out civilian and war goods. Many of them have apprenticeship training programs—Ford, General Motors, International Harvester, and Goodyear, to name a few.

Many of you have older brothers, sisters, friends, and relatives who are signing up for these training programs.

Why not start thinking about a career yourself?

* Means word is defined on page 26.



Ruth Launie, a G.E. engineer, inspects a cutaway model of the J-47 turbojet engine which G.E. makes for the Air Force.

What's your next step?

Sooner or later, most young people must look for jobs. The kind of job you will get when your turn comes depends a great deal on how well you have prepared yourself.

For many of the most interesting jobs—those that are usually the most rewarding—college training is highly important.

If high school students abandon their plans for higher education—because they know their college years may be interrupted or delayed—the loss will be the nation's as well as their own.

Today, America is calling on many of its young people to serve in the armed forces. But to build a better and greater America when this crisis is past, our country is going to need new doctors, teachers, scientists, and leaders in other fields.

Even now, the shortage of engineers is critical. The Du Pont Company, like other American business firms, is greatly concerned about this. To keep on providing new products to make life easier, safer or better, industry must continue to attract competent people trained in the nation's colleges.

New positions will open this year for about 30,000 engineers; only half the needed number are now in college preparing for engineering careers. By 1953, if selective service does not reduce the figure, only 17,000 young engineers will roll up their college diplomas and start looking for jobs. They certainly aren't going to have to look very far!

This is something for young men to think about, especially young men who are good at mathematics, physics and chemistry. Throughout American industry, engineers are doing big things. For example, Du Pont, although known as a chemical firm, actually employs more engineers than chemists. It has continuing need of qualified engineers—mechanical, metallurgical, chemical, electrical, and half a dozen other kinds. They carry on research; they develop new equipment; they develop processes and control methods; they design plants and are active in many different interesting and valuable fields. They often move up to important positions in the company's management.

Whatever your talents and interests, if you are now preparing for college, it is important that you think twice before you change your plans. The way may be more difficult for you than it has been for students in the past. But those who best prepare themselves can accomplish the most for themselves and their country in the years ahead.

DU PONT

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING...*THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO. (INC.), WILMINGTON 98, DELAWARE

Steel...
Our Nation's Backbone

By Tony Simon
Special Writer for Junior Scholastic

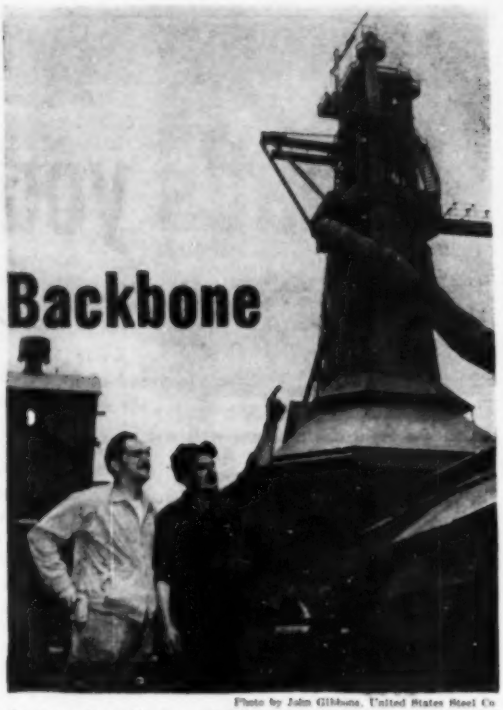


Photo by John Gibbons, United States Steel Co.

Reporter Tony Simon and Bill Krajcirik stand in front of a blast furnace. In background white-hot scrap metal pours out of blast furnace into transfer car on way to open-hearth.

THE United States can make more steel every year than the rest of the world put together. In 1950 U. S. mills turned out a record 97,000,000 tons of steel, about 270,000 tons a day.

That's enough steel *a day* to make: 14,000 cars and trucks; 40,000 refrigerators and stoves; 2,000 homes; 1,000 freight cars; 1,000 tanks and planes; 500,000 small shells—and still have 50,000 tons left over!

Last summer, to learn more about steel making, I visited two mills at Youngstown, Ohio.

My first stop was at the giant mill of the United States Steel Company. This mill sprawls out for 184 acres along the Mahoning River. At Gate No. 2 I was introduced to Bill Krajcirik, 33, of Greenville, Pa.

"I'll be your guide a while," he said, as we climbed into his car.

We drove past clusters of buildings with tall smokestacks, crowded railroad yards, clanging machine shops, large tool sheds, and bustling factories. Thick bronze smoke rose from the vast mill. Steam pipes on the ground hissed noisily.

"What's your job?" I asked Bill after he stopped the car.

"I'm foreman at a blast furnace—and we're at one right now," he answered.

"Steel workers reduce the iron ore in a blast furnace," Bill explained. "You see, iron ore contains worthless metal and rock which must be removed. In a blast furnace, burning coke melts the iron out of the ore. This molten iron sinks to the furnace bottom. Molten iron is called pig iron."

At the bottom of the furnace, I saw a thick stream of white-hot iron flowing into a bucket-shaped ladle. The ladle was on a transfer car, which moves pig iron and other materials through the mill.

"My job is to see that the blast furnace is kept hot," Bill said. "To keep a fire burning fast, we blow heated air into the furnace. I regulate the temperature of a furnace so that it works properly. A blast furnace does lots of work. It makes an average of one ton of pig iron every minute, but we tap the furnace (draw out pig iron) only once every six hours."

Bill told me he enjoys his work. "A blast-furnace worker must keep on his toes and study his job," he said. "Without him you can't make good pig iron—and without good pig iron, you can't make good steel."

I asked Bill where the pig iron is made into steel.

"At our open-hearth furnaces," he said. "I'll drive you there now."

Soon we came to a long, large building where Bill introduced me to Sam Sardich, 35, of Youngstown.

Sam, a steel worker for 18 years, is a first helper at the open-hearth furnaces. An open-hearth is a wide furnace for "cooking" other materials with the pig iron to change it to steel.

"Better wear these blue goggles," Sam said, as we entered the hot, smoky building. "They'll protect your eyes from sparks or glare, and give you a chance to see what the inside of a furnace is like."

Sam walked up to the No. 1 furnace and looked into its peep-hole. His job is to make sure the fuel is burning properly. He sees that there's enough pig iron, limestone, scrap, and other materials needed for making steel. As I neared the furnace, I felt a great wave of heat.

"Here are tons of iron cooking at 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit," Sam said. "It's like looking into an active volcano."

I looked through the peephole and saw the iron bubbling and swirling in a bright yellow mass. The furnace walls were reddish orange.

Sam moved on inspecting the other furnace fires. All around us were steel workers operating heavy machinery to load the furnaces. An

electric crane lifted a huge ladle of pig iron off a transfer car from the blast furnace. Expertly the operator moved the crane into position and the ladle poured the pig iron into the open-hearth furnace.

"In about 10 hours that iron and scrap will be steel," Sam said.

"Is all steel made in open-hearth furnaces?" I asked.

"No," Sam answered. "About 90 per cent of our steel comes from open-hearth furnaces, about four per cent from electric furnaces, and the rest from Bessemers."

Sam laughed and said: "This reminds me of the times I've taught my girls about the steel industry."

He told me he has two daughters. Mildred, 13, is in the eighth grade in Princeton Junior High. Lucille, 11, is in the sixth grade of Cleveland Elementary School.

"Both girls often ask me about steel making," Sam explained, "and I help them plan reports on steel. They're always telling me how proud they are that I'm a steel worker."

HE LIKES HARD WORK

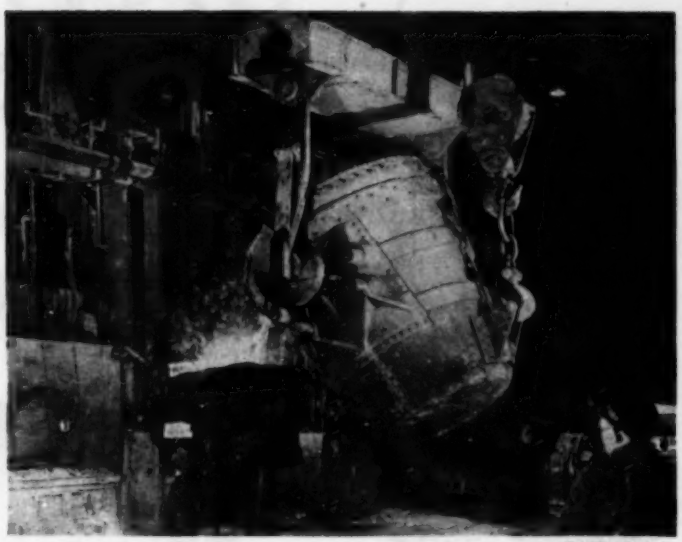
Sam told me that he didn't have as much education as he would have liked. After three years of high school, he took a laborer's job in a steel mill to help support his family.

"I wanted to attend college and become a scientist," he said. "But my family came first. Work in a steel mill is hard—but I like it. I believe it's good to work with your hands and do a job well."

I spent the rest of the day with Sam and also visited several other buildings where workers flatten the finished steel into bars and sheets. I watched other workers make barrel hoops, automobile tire rims, door hinges, and many other products.

Republic Steel Co.

A Bessemer going at full blast.



Republic Steel Co.

A huge ladle is pouring pig iron into open-hearth furnace. Here the pig iron cooks in tremendous heat with other materials and changes into steel.

The next day I visited the Republic Steel Mill. I looked at their open-hearth furnaces but spent most of the day watching how Bessemer steel is made. It is blown in a huge pear-shaped steel container, called a converter.

First the converter is tilted on its side and glowing-hot pig iron is poured in through the open top. Then the converter is moved back to its standing position. Powerful blasts of air, blown through holes in the bottom of the converter, fan the pig iron, which is burning. Its temperature rises sharply and this great heat refines the pig iron into steel.

Bessemer steel is used in making heavy pipes and special machinery. The Bessemer method was the first used widely in the U. S. for making large amounts of steel.

I stood on a platform and spoke to Steve Hruska, 29, of Youngstown. Steve is a steel ladle man. His job is to pour newly-made Bessemer steel from a ladle into molds. Below us were two 10-ton Bessemers.

"They produce about 100 tons of steel an hour," Steve said. "No. 1 is about to blow now."

Suddenly I heard a hissing and crackling sound as the first converter blew yellow flames skyward. Then a brilliant shower of sparks shot out of the converter. For five minutes the flames were bright and long, while the carbon in the pig iron burned out. In the next few minutes the flames died out. Soon the converter was tilted on its side again and the finished steel was poured into a huge ladle. After the ladle was filled, Steve left the platform and returned to work. I remained on the platform several hours watching the long jets of flame flash out.

Before I left Youngstown I was invited to meet John W. Humphrey, general superintendent of a U. S. Steel plant. I asked him about job possibilities for young people.

"We're looking for young men who know how to think," he said. "The steel industry needs men who are alert and intelligent. Tell your readers to take their schooling seriously and to study mathematics and science if they want to work in steel. But tell them to come to us only if they know how to put in a full day's work. That's the kind of men who built up our steel industry to the mightiest in the world."

Spotlight on America

Everything seemed to be against him, but Lew Reese saw opportunity and used his American freedom. Out of opportunity and freedom grew

The Miracle at Scio

A true story
by Frank Siedel

WHEN Lew Reese was a jigger-man at an East Liverpool, Ohio, pottery, shaping clay around a mold* with his hands, he got to wondering why no one had ever found a better method of doing it. Here he was, sitting before an ancient potter's wheel shaping clay with his hands exactly as men had been doing it for two thousand years.

During the long working hours he began to create an imaginary machine that would take the place of his hands. A mechanical arm dropped a precise amount of soft, wet clay into a mold, gently lowered the core, spun the mold, trimmed the edge and released the raw bowl.

One day he hooked up two machines to the same metal shafts and was surprised to see that two bowls could be made at the same time. As the weeks went by he added more and more machines to longer and longer shafts until his mind was making two or three hundred bowls while his hands were making one.

Now Lew Reese's education had ended along about the sixth grade and while he was no stranger to machines, he had no idea how you went about putting them down on paper. There were night schools in East Liverpool where a man could learn, though, and he enrolled.

The first World War interrupted his studies, until he was wounded; then there was plenty of time to take them up again in a Government hospital. When he got back to East Liverpool, Lew had rolls of blueprints describing in detail the world's first machine for mass-producing pottery tableware. When he could find no further improvements he took them to his employer.

"With this one machine you can turn out two hundred cups an hour," he explained eagerly. "If you want to make saucers, you just change the molds on these racks. Same with plates and bowls. And if you can make tableware this way we could sell it for half of what we do now."

"Lew," the boss said. "I like your spirit and I don't want to discourage you. But this has been tried over and over again in this industry. Some of the best engineering brains in this country have worked on it, and they've given up."

"Maybe they never sat at a potter's wheel hour after hour doing the same thing over and over," Lew said. "This isn't something I thought up in a week or two. I've been at it for five, six years."

"I know, Lew, they're beautiful drawings, but there's more to mechanical engineering than a set of prints. Tell you what I'll do. Tomorrow, suppose you report to the design department."

Lew shook his head. "No thanks. I'll stick to my bench. And I'll keep

(Continued on page 20)

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* Means word is defined on page 26.

IN FACE OF THE FACT THAT
MILLIONS OF WATCH MAINSPRINGS
BREAK EVERY YEAR

ELGIN guarantees the DuraPower Mainspring will never, never break!

ELGIN'S GUARANTEE
If the DuraPower Mainspring in this watch should ever break in service it will be replaced without charge to the owner of the watch, by any Elgin Watch jeweler or by the Elgin National Watch Company.
THE POWER PLANT OF YOUR CAR IS THE ENGINE
THE POWER PLANT OF A WATCH IS THE MAINSPRING

Three of the new 17-jewel Elgins, each with expansion band. Prices include Fed. Tax.

$42.50 $39.75 $39.75

No WATCH can run a single second without power from its mainspring. The mainspring is the "engine," the "power plant" of a watch.

Yet millions of mainsprings break every year! Not just in old watches, but in *new* ones too.

AMERICAN INGENUITY OVERCOMES THE CAUSE—RUST

After 12 years of research Elgin, here in America, developed a new alloy of metals *and* a way of fabricating it into mainsprings. We called the metal "Elgiloy." Performance suggested the name "DuraPower" for the springs we made from it.

DuraPower Mainsprings proved to be stronger, harder and tougher. They were non-magnetic. They retained their resiliency, their springiness, better than any mainsprings we had ever seen.

And they had one property no steel mainspring had ever shown—*they positively would not rust.*

Pin points of rust—so small that they can not be seen by a jeweler's eye glass—cause mainsprings to break. Rust, formed by the condensation of moisture in the air inside the watch case, is the *greatest* cause of mainspring breakage.

With the DuraPower Mainspring we solved the problem of rust, practically eliminated the chance of breakage in service.

Recent improvements have further perfected this remarkable mainspring. So we make the unprecedented guarantee shown above.

MORE THAN EVER THE PERFECT GIFT

See the new Elgins at your jeweler's. Plan to be a proud owner of one soon. An Elgin beautifully styled by Henslee! An American-made Elgin famed for accuracy and honest quality since 1865! The *only* watch with the DuraPower Mainspring that's guaranteed never to break! ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, Elgin, Ill.; Lincoln, Neb.

Only ELGIN has the DuraPower Mainspring

MADE IN AMERICA BY AMERICAN CRAFTSMEN

The Miracle at Scio

(Continued from page 18)

on' improving this machine. Some day I'll prove it can be done."

"Even if it could, it'd only put you out of a job."

"No it wouldn't," Lew said quietly. "Poor people all over the world who can't afford your fancy dishes would like to enjoy some of the little comforts of life. I guess you never ate your supper from a tin plate and drank your coffee from a tin cup. Well, I have. It's a small thing I'll have to offer, chinaware at a price anybody can pay, but people like me are grateful for small things. Some day I'll put this machine to work. I'll put chinaware on the poor man's table and there'll be more of us working for him than have ever worked for you."

Lew Reese walked out on his job. He spent the next several months trying to sell his idea to various East Liverpool potteries. Everywhere he was turned away. Reluctantly Lew Reese folded his plans and went back to the potter's wheel.

By 1930 the depression had hit the U. S. In town after town business dropped off and potteries closed.

The case of Scio was typical. By 1932 it was on its way to becoming a ghost town. Its population had dwindled from 1200 to 400. More than half its houses were vacant. At the Scio pottery the furnaces had long since gone cold. Windows were broken, roofs sagging, machinery rusting, and tall weeds growing on the railroad siding.

IT HAPPENED that in 1932 Lew Reese, now unemployed, accepted an invitation to go hunting in the hills around Scio. The trail took the party past the abandoned pottery. Lew and his friends looked sadly at the crumbling stacks and the rotting walls.

Lew Reese thought of the plans lying home in his bureau drawer, and of the little town on the hill slowly strangling to death. He leaned his shotgun against a sagging door and stepped inside the building. He walked slowly from room to room.

Without noticing, he began to move faster. The conveyers were rusty, but sound enough. The kiln*

linings were cracked and crumbling, but from four of them, a fellow could manage to salvage* one. The clay mixers were frozen in their bearings but gasoline and a little fresh grease would fix that.

An hour later Lew Reese was storming through the silent streets of Scio. He disappeared into the bank.

"I know you aren't giving credit these days," Lew was shouting, "but doggone it, if you just sit there you're gonna go busted anyway. It's not your dough anyhow. It's the people's. I'll go see how they feel about it and I'll be back."

A FEW minutes later, Lew was in the doctor's office. "Now look, Doc," he was saying firmly, "if you want to do something that'll cure all your patients at once, you'll go along with me. You'll help me get 'em workin' again. All I want from you is support."

And at the rectory of the church you could hear Lew's voice out in the street. "Reverend, you know that saying about the Lord helps them that help themselves. Well, get your coat on and let's go."

Meanwhile, the word had spread like fire through the streets of Scio, and every able-bodied citizen, it seemed, had gathered in front of the bank. Lew stood on the steps and his big, rough voice carried to the fringes of the crowd. "I don't want any money. I know you haven't any. But you got something else! You got pride and you're willing to work. I'll stick my neck out to get the stuff we'll need, but you're gonna have to pitch in and help. Anybody with me?"

Well, Thanksgiving week the whole town of Scio turned out to lend a hand. The banker was there in overalls and so was the minister, the doctor, the dentist, and the school principal. Everybody who could cut weeds or repair roofs or swing a hammer was down at the pottery.

LEW and six volunteers had moved into a corner of the building and made it their home. They worked night and day repairing machinery, rebuilding kilns, scouring junk yards for miles around picking up anything in the way of wheels and gears and shafts that might be used in Lew Reese's machine.

When they finally got the machine together it was a far cry from Lew's plans. It wasn't automatic and didn't replace very many hands. But it did produce a simple whiteware at a low cost. There was still no money to buy raw materials but Lew talked a clay dealer into gambling a carload of his product on the Scio experiment. Lew then thumbed his way to Chicago where he looked up the buyer for a large chain of retail stores and began selling again.

"I want an order for a carload of cups and saucers and plates to be paid for on delivery. I know people haven't got money to buy expensive stuff, but that's not what I'm gonna make. I'll have a good line of plain whiteware. Won't cost much, but at least it'll be something new, something for people to bring home and talk about. Y'understand?"

The buyer understood. Lew Reese got his order.

Scio's men got out the first carload, packed it in old cardboard cartons and sent it on to Chicago. There was an immediate reorder. The profits paid for a sales trip that took Lew Reese to the leading retailers of the country. He came back with orders enough to finish out the year. And when the year was over the Scio pottery had sold $331,000 worth of its plain merchandise.

All of the profits went into building new machines for producing

(Continued on page 22)

* Means word is defined on page 26.

Hear HENRY J. TAYLOR on the air every Monday evening over the ABC Network, coast to coast.

How the Duster was turned into an evening gown

Scene: An American street. Time: A windy day about 1906.

Suddenly you hear boys shouting: "Red devil! Get a horse!"

Down the road snorts one of those new horseless carriages.

As it nears you, you try to see who the passengers are, but you can't.

For each of the hardy souls is enveloped in a big, billowing coat called a duster—plus goggles and cap on the man, and a huge veil on the girl.

* * *

That's how motoring was 45 years ago.

It did not start to grow into an everyday part of American life until car makers began giving people better protection against weather. For—as you'll learn in economics class—you can't have *demand* without giving people what they want.

So companies like General Motors made the first step by providing tops and windshields for cars. And then—GM went further and built the first completely closed cars in quantity.

By working steadily through the years to keep improving cars, GM men later came up with a host of better things. Among them were solid steel Turret Tops—No-Draft Ventilation—improved heating—and the smart new closed cars which look like convertibles.

Still the work goes on. The "torch test" for weather-sealing, as shown in the picture below, is just one of hundreds of comfort tests at GM. They add up to cars in which a girl in a filmy evening gown is much more snug than grandmother ever was in a duster.

Now all this work helps America in many ways—besides providing more and better cars.

It has resulted, for example, in more jobs and better jobs. At GM, the number of people at work soared from a few thousand back in duster days to more than 450,000. But the average weekly wage more than doubled—figured in terms of what a dollar is worth. And the average number of hours in a week of work dropped from 60 to 40.

Fact is, when it comes to automobiles, most drivers will tell you—"you can't beat a GM car for value." You could also say that you can't beat GM for making many jobs for many people.

* * *

Here's GM's "Torch Test"—First, a giant vacuum pump sucks out the air inside the car. Then, a smoking torch is passed along all door and window joints. You know from your science class studies what happens if a tighter seal is needed—the outside air rushes in, carrying the telltale smoke. This is one of the many tests that guard the weather-tightness of GM cars.

"MORE AND BETTER THINGS FOR MORE PEOPLE"

GENERAL MOTORS

THE KEY TO A GENERAL MOTORS CAR — *YOUR KEY TO GREATER VALUE*

CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • BUICK • CADILLAC • BODY BY FISHER • FRIGIDAIRE • GMC TRUCK & COACH • GM DIESEL • DELCO • UNITED MOTORS SERVICE • AC SPARK PLUGS

The Miracle at Scio

(Continued from page 20)

more and better tableware at lower costs. When sales doubled the next year Lew built an addition to the plant and still more machines.

When sales reached three million dollars in 1945 Lew Reese had built all the machines he needed. His 800 employees were already among the highest paid in the industry, but that year they divided a bonus of $350,000.

THE next year the bonus was $750,000. When those figures were released to the newspapers, an army of reporters descended on Scio. *The New York Times, Reader's Digest*, news and business magazines, and newspapers from coast-to-coast told the story of Scio. It was hailed far and wide as a miracle of American enterprise.

The real miracle of Scio, however, was still a year away. On the afternoon of December the eleventh, 1947, a blizzard was raging in Scio. Lew Reese was in Pittsburgh. In a far corner of the sprawling pottery a spiral of smoke drifted lazily upward from a conveyer-belt motor. No one noticed. The smoke grew thicker. Suddenly there was a blue flash. A tongue of flame leaped toward the ceiling. In a matter of moments it had flashed through the building.

Fire alarms sounded throughout the plant. Employees ran for safety. The fire patrol leaped into action. Telephones summoned help from Scio and the surrounding towns. But, fanned by high winds, the flames roared through the wooden buildings. In an hour Lew Reese's factory was a mass of rubble and twisted steel. Everyone asked the same question. Was the pottery insured? Only Lew Reese knew that it wasn't. He had never found an underwriter who would take the risk.

Lew's friends at Scio tried to find some way to tell him. They put in a call to Pittsburgh.

"Hello. Lew Reese, speaking."

"Lew, this is Gene. We've decided to give it to you straight. You're wiped out. Fire. Gotta start from scratch."

There was a pause, and then Lew Reese's voice again. "Anybody hurt?"

"No."

"All right. Be right back."

In Pittsburgh, Lew Reese hung up the phone, found a chair and sat down. There was the bonus money he'd planned to give out next week. There was his own money, but that wasn't much. He could probably borrow some money but certainly not enough to get started again. Besides, if he had all the money in the world, a fellow couldn't go out and buy steel and motors and compressors and pumps; those things were still hard to come by, with the war just ending.

He wondered how the folks at Scio would be taking it. They'd expected the bonus, counted on it probably. Well, they'd have it. He got in his car and headed back to Scio.

No one said a word when Lew drove up to the smouldering ruins. Everyone in Scio watched him step slowly from his car, take one long look at the ruins, turn his back and walk briskly out the gate.

AT sunrise the next morning there was a strange procession through the streets of Scio. It seemed as though half of the twelve hundred inhabitants were pushing wheelbarrows and the other six hundred were carrying shovels. Everyone was headed for the pottery.

The miracle at Scio was underway.

By ten o'clock you couldn't have had a fender repaired anywhere in three counties; every garage had sent its welding torches to Scio to cut away twisted girders. Everyone was working without pay.

Meanwhile word of the disaster had flashed across the nation, and great wheels were turning.

At the Weirton Steel Corporation in West Virginia engineers were sent to the scene to help find out what Lew Reese would need. A crane and operator were hoisted onto a freight car and sent to Scio.

In the New York offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad an order was sent down the line. If there was a car for Scio it was to be hooked onto any train that went through regardless of schedules.

At the Nash Kelvinator Corporation a wire went to Scio. "Have fifty spare fractional horsepower motors. Tell us how many you want."

At the G. C. Murphy Company in New York fifty dozen pairs of canvas gloves and fifty pairs of rubber boots were sent to the workers in Scio.

In New York the word went out for a meeting of the buyers of whiteware for F. W. Woolworth, Kresge's, McCrory's, Murphy's and others. In an hour a check for fifty thousand dollars' worth of whiteware was on its way to Scio. Delivery? Anytime it could be made.

And at Scio, in a temporary field office Lew Reese was swamped with letters and telegrams and phone messages. One by one he read them. An air-mail special began. "You and your employees are good Americans, the kind that have built and maintained the finest country in the world. Call on us for what help we can give."

There was a letter from the town physician.

"Dear Lew, Just a note to remind you that anything I have is yours if you need it. You may rest assured that no bill will be sent to any of your employees until they get back on their feet again."

And so it went. The news kept pouring in. The people of New Martinsville, West Virginia, had held a public rally, bought two thousand building blocks and sent them on their way to Scio. Campbell's soup was sending a truck load of its products. National Biscuit Company had trucks on the way. Kroger and A. & P. were sending coffee and hot dogs and other foods. A hunting lodge in Canada was sending a deer.

Meanwhile the church ladies in the counties around Scio had organized to work around the clock preparing food for the workers at Scio.

Scio pottery competitors got together and stood by to send anything Lew Reese needed.

AS THE messages kept pouring in it began to look as though the whole nation had pitched in to see Scio get started again.

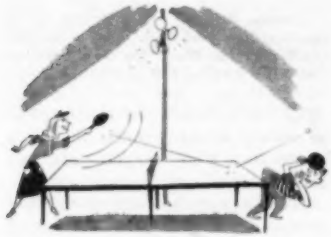
On the afternoon of February 13, 1948, three months after the fire and exactly fifteen years to the hour from the moment the first batch of whiteware had come from the Scio pottery, the kiln doors opened again and the new Scio pottery was back in business.

It's a little early yet to give the miracle at Scio its proper place in history except to say that it will be remembered perhaps as an outstanding example of the virile*, exciting American past, of man's freedom to work out his own destiny.

* Means word is defined on page 26.

Have you heard?

● Now that warm weather is in the offing, how would you like to light up your backyard like a regular sports field? Then the fun you have outdoors will never have to be called on account of darkness.



It's easy and inexpensive to have good outdoor lighting; any handyman in the family can rig it up. All he has to do is mount weather-resistant lamps on poles and connect them to ordinary household wiring circuits. General Electric makes flood- and spotlamps for this purpose, and there's a large selection of weatherproof sockets and other accessories on the market.

The idea is to get one or two three-lamp assemblies high enough in the air to distribute the light evenly, reduce glare, and keep bugs at a reasonable distance away from you. Twelve-foot poles will do the trick. They can be homemade—of wood, or from pipe bought at any hardware store.

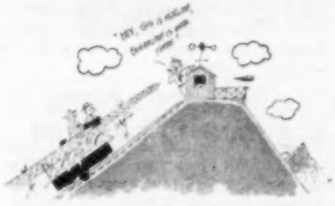
To have ample light for badminton, croquet or lawn bowling, you'll need two poles, each with three 300-watt floodlamps. Only one pole is needed for table tennis, horseshoes and shuffleboard.

If you'd like further information on how to light your backyard for sports, write to the Inquiry Bureau, Lamp Department, General Electric Co., Nela Park, Cleveland 12, Ohio.

● Charles Steinmetz, the mathematical wizard, long ago figured out that one horsepower equals the muscle work of 22 men. Getting down to present cases, a General Electric engineer, on a business trip to a West Coast steel mill, calculated that it would take more than 38 Army divisions to do the work of the electric motors in use there.

● The most spectacular television transmitter in South America was installed not long ago by the International General Electric Company. It stands on the peak of famed Sugar Loaf Mountain just outside Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The installation job was no push-over for the engineers. They had to haul the equipment to the top by hand, by mule, and by cable car. (The 1300-foot summit can't be reached by automobile.)



● That fresh, clean smell that fills the air after an electrical storm can now be created indoors. And it doesn't take a thunderstorm to do it—just a small, four-watt lamp bulb. The thunderstorm and the lamp have this in common: they both produce ozone, a form of oxygen that acts as a deodorizer.

The ozone lamp was recently developed by General Electric to dispel unwanted odors. It operates on household current, and is used with a ballast in a fixture which allows the free escape of ozone, but shields the eyes from the ultraviolet energy generated by the lamp.

● Holler for help in Lynchburg, Va. and you'll get a prompt response from the town's volunteer Life Saving Crew, thanks to the General Electric two-way radios in its cars.

The Life Saving Crew has grown from a small group of eager but ill-equipped citizens to an efficient, well-equipped organization. For several years the Crew had a short-wave radio in its emergency vehicle. It was a great help, but it didn't let the men "talk back" to headquarters.

When the City of Lynchburg recently installed a three-way radio system for its police and fire departments, it included the Life Saving Crew's three cars in the hook-up.

You can put your confidence in—

GENERAL ELECTRIC

405-47

VOL. 28 NO. 7 MARCH 21, 1951

Citizenship Quiz

These questions are based on articles in this issue. Perfect score is 100. Answers are in TEACHERS EDITION.

1. EARN WHILE YOU LEARN

What might you look forward to in a learning-earning job with General Electric? Mark each of these sentences T (true) or F (false). Score 5 points for each. Total 30.

__1. A girl could not be hired for any G. E. learning-earning job.

__2. In looking over your application for the learning-by-doing program G. E. would not consider your high school grades.

__3. In a certain part of the G. E. learning-by-doing program, you'd be called an apprentice.

__4. While working, you'd attend school at night and receive homework assignments.

__5. During the entire training program, you'd always work at the same job in the same plant.

__6. Another learning-earning job you might apply for would be lab assistant work. This would teach you to test G. E. products and materials.

My score____

2. SEEING STEEL MADE

Read this summary of the article on steel; underline the correct answer in each set of parentheses. Score 6 points for each. Total 24.

At the steel mill, *Junior Scholastic* writer Tony Simon first saw steel workers reducing the iron ore. This was done in a (hot-water heater, blast furnace, open-hearth furnace), which separated the useless metal and rock from the iron.

Tony saw the white-hot molten iron flowing into a ladle on a small railway car. He was told that this molten iron is called (tin, hog metal, pig iron).

The railway car carried the molten iron to (blast furnaces, oil furnaces, open-hearth furnaces) where it was cooked into steel. A worker at these furnaces told Tony that this process would take about (10 hours, 10 minutes, a week).

My score____

3. CHECKING THE HEADLINES

Cross out the ONE INCORRECT word in each headline. Then write your correction in the blank space. Score 7 points for each correction. Total 28.

1. INDIA AND KASHMIR SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT_____

2. TWIN-JET BRITISH BOMBER SETS RECORD FOR CROSSING PACIFIC._____

3. CAMBODIA OFFERS SACRED LION TO U. S. AS GIFT_____

4. PRESIDENT TRUMAN ASKS CONGRESS TO INCREASE RAILROAD RATES._____

My score____

4. MEET JIM BRIDGER

Can you separate fact from fiction? Some of the statements below are true facts about Jim Bridger; others are tall tales which Jim told. Check the 3 statements that are facts. Score 4 points for each you check correctly. Total 12.

__1. Jim was a frontiersman who loved to explore the Far West.

__2. In the Petrified Forest, Jim had seen petrified waterfalls and motionless, petrified birds.

__3. Jim had such a good memory that he could sketch an accurate map of any region he had ever explored.

__4. By studying an animal's tracks for a minute, Jim could tell you its age, sex, height and weight, and the color of its eyes.

__5. Jim had seen places where the grasshoppers were so large that they could be used as horses for ploughing.

__6. For many years Jim was a hunter, trapper, fur trader, and Government scout.

My score____

5. A STAMP TO GUIDE YOU

Fill in the blank space and underline the correct word in parentheses. Score 3 points for each. Total 6.

1. This stamp is one of a new set issued by the Maldive Islands, in the _____ Ocean.

2. The Maldives are under the protection of (Ceylon, Arabia, Britain).

My score____ Total score____

Jim Bridger

(James Bridger was a daring U. S. frontiersman who spent most of his life exploring the West. He was born in 1804 and died in 1881.)

JIM BRIDGER loved the Far West. He knew every mountain range, trail, river, canyon, pass, and valley.

He was a keen observer and had a superb memory. With a piece of charcoal, Jim could sketch on a buffalo hide an accurate map of any area he had ever explored.

"Why, I have all the West mapped out in my mind," he'd say. "I can show you places where there are grasshoppers large enough to drive as horses for ploughing."

Of course, that was a tall tale. Jim was a great teller of tall tales, some of which were based on such natural wonders as Great Salt Lake and the Petrified* Forest.

"Now take the Petrified Forest," Jim would tell people. "Why, it has petrified birds that eat petrified worms and sing petrified songs. The birds soar high above, motionless, with wings outspread. Waterfalls, and even the mist rising over them, are petrified."

When a stranger asked him how long he had explored the frontier, Jim would say, "See that high mountain up ahead? When I first came West, it was only a hole in the ground."

Then Jim would describe his skill as a woodsman.

* Means word is defined on page 26.

AMERICAN FOLKLORE

"Why, after I get on the trail of a critter and study its tracks for one minute, I can tell you its age, sex, height, weight, speed—and the color of its eyes."

Or Jim would tell about his strangest hunt.

One day he came upon a bull elk grazing in a field. Taking careful aim with his rifle, Jim fired at the elk's head. To Jim's amazement, the elk didn't even turn its head to show it had heard the shot.

Quietly, Jim crawled up close to the elk. He raised his rifle, to use it as a club, and charged toward the elk. Suddenly Jim crashed into a huge wall, which proved to be a mountain made of strong and clear glass. Through the mountain, Jim could still see the elk grazing.

Jim told of how it snowed for 70 straight days during the winter of 1830 near Great Salt Lake. Herds of buffalo died in the storm, but their bodies were frozen and preserved in the snow.

"When spring came," Jim said, "all I had to do was push the buffalo into Great Salt Lake—and I had enough pickled buffalo for myself and the Ute Indians to last for years."

ECHO MOUNTAIN

Jim's favorite camping ground was near Echo Mountain. It took exactly six hours and seven minutes for an echo to return from the mountain to the camp. At midnight Jim would call out: "Time to get up, Bridger." Then at exactly 6:07 the echo would roar across the camp and wake Jim up.

"And I know a creek where I get ready-cooked trout," he'd say.

The creek was near a mountain at the headwaters of the Columbia River. At the top of the mountain, the water was ice cold. But it raced down so fast over a solid rock bottom that heat from the friction boiled the water—and cooked the fish.

Jim Bridger's sense of humor amused many pioneers. Yet he had a great knowledge of our land and served the Government as a scout.

For many years he was a hunter, trapper, and fur trader. And his greatest pleasure was enjoying the magnificent beauty of our plains, mountains, forests, and rivers.

NEWS

April 1951 Junior Edition

1. RUGGLES OF RED GAP — Harry L. Wilson

This is a delightfully happy story of an English valet's head-on collision with an American town and its democratic customs. Ruggles was frightened of Red Gap, his new boss' home town, and he was sure there was an Indian behind every bush. But he came through. Soon his Americanization was complete.

2. PUPPY STAKES — Betty Cavanna

"Paprika's having pups," was hardly the welcome Janey expected. But the litter of cocker spaniels that stole the limelight from Janey's arrival soon won her heart—especially Budge, a puppy of her very own to train, to care for, and to coach for the puppy competition. A grand dog tale.

8. BUCKSKIN BRIGADE — Jim Kjelgaard

Our buckskin-clad frontiersmen were a tough breed of fighting men. They had to be, for nature, beast, and Indian all were against them. The buffalo hunters, the fur traders, the Mississippi boatsmen, the free trappers, the bullwhackers, and the mountain men all are here to make your blood run cold.

4. LOGGING CHANCE — M. H. Lasher

Bob Lodell meets danger and trouble head-on in a hard-bitten lumber camp. Bob was a rank greenhorn but a hard worker. His tough boss made life almost impossible, but Bob asked no favors. He kept his eyes open and learned there was much more going on around camp than appeared on the surface.

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	4. LOGGING CHANCE

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WORDS TO THE WISE

HOW WORDS CHANGE

amendment. When a group of men propose an *amendment* to a law they're suggesting a change. Strictly speaking, it should be a change for the better. Here's why:

The Latin word *emendare* means "to correct." This word was formed centuries ago, in ancient Rome, by joining two other Latin words: *ex* (out of, without) and *mendum* (a fault). Since these words added up to "without a fault," the verb *emendare* meant "to free from fault"—or "to correct."

Later the word traveled to France—as *amender*—and then to England, where it became *amend*.

It was only natural for men to talk about *amending* a law when they wished to change it. Of course they felt that their *amendment* would improve the law, free it from faults, correct it.

People also talked about *amending* other faulty things. A man might *amend* a broken fence; a woman might *amend* torn clothes. For some reason, people became lazy and dropped the "a" from the word when they used it in this sense. That is why we now talk of *mending* when we mean "repairing."

Long ago a *mendum* was a fault; but today a *mend* is a repair!

Here's How

An *amendment* may be added to our *Constitution*, or to a *bill*, or to a *law*. Do you know the difference between these three terms?

The *Constitution* of the United States is a set of basic laws describing how our Government shall be run. These laws were written when the United States was first founded, and twenty-two amendments have been added to them. (See *Junior Scholastic*, March 7.)

A *bill* is a proposal for a new law, presented to Congress for consideration. Congressmen often add amendments to a bill while they are considering it. After a bill has been passed it becomes a *law*, which must be followed. Parts of the law may later be amended by new laws.

STARRED ★ WORDS

Words starred★ in this issue are defined here.

contract (KON-trakt). Noun. A written agreement saying that each of the signers shall do certain things.

draftsman (DRAFTS-muhn. Pronounce *a* as in *at*.) Noun. One who draws plans and sketches of machinery or buildings.

hydraulics (hi-DRAW-lihks. Pronounce first *i* as in *ice*.) The science that examines the action of liquids in motion and their uses in running machinery.

kiln (KIHL or KIHLN). Noun. A kind of furnace, for burning or baking.

mold (Rhymes with *old*.) Noun. A hollow form for giving a certain shape to a soft material. A **molder** is a worker who makes a mold, by packing a sand preparation around a pattern (see below). He then removes the pattern, leaving the hollow form.

pattern maker. Noun. A worker who designs, cuts out, and puts together the various pieces of a pattern. A *pattern* is the wooden or metal model used to make a mold.

petrified (PEHT-rih-fide). Adjective describing something which has become as hard as stone.

plutonium (ploo-TOH-nih-um. Pronounce *oo* as in *food*.) Noun. A radioactive chemical element discovered in 1940. It is used in making the atomic bomb.

salvage (SAL-vihj. Pronounce *a* as in *at*.) Verb. To save or rescue something that has been wrecked or thrown away.

supervise (SOO-per-viz. Pronounce *oo* as in *food*; *i* as in *ice*.) Verb. To direct and oversee workers on a job.

virile (VIHR-ihl). Adjective meaning manly strength and forcefulness.

HOW TO PRONOUNCE

Scio (SI-oh; *i* as in *ice*.)

Maldive (MAL-div; *a* as in *at*, *i* as in *ice*.)

Junior Writers

A Snake

I saw a slimy black snake
A-slithering 'cross the grass,
Then very quickly he coiled up
To strike should I dare pass.

Emogene Jordan, Grade 8
Paw Paw (Michigan) School
Teacher, Jean R. Vis

A Life Saver

When I was young and the folks went away
All alone I'd have to stay.
To me it was an awful sight
To see Mom and Dad go out at night.

The doors would squeak
The floors would creak,
You'd never dream how scared I'd get,
When I remember I shiver yet.

All of a sudden a terrible sound!
I was even too scared to turn around,
But I'd force myself to go and look—
It was only the shade in the breakfast nook!

But now when Mom and Dad go out,
I jump for joy and sometimes shout.
I'm no longer afraid to stay alone
For I spend the evening on the phone.

Jean Miller, Grade 8
Mattocks School, St. Paul, Minn.
Teacher, Janette Cockburn

Suzanne's Hat

Suzanne bought a hat at the fair;
How happy she was to find it there!
But why, oh why, did people keep
Bumping into her and stepping on her feet
When she put on her little green hat?
Now, what do you think of that!
But when she took off her hat, people would say,
"Good afternoon," and bow in the most courteous way.

She bought the hat from a little old man
Who'd put a spell on it, just for Suzanne;
It made her invisible when she wore the hat,
Poof!—just like that!
But Suzanne never knew of the hat's magic spell
So that's why she wondered and never could tell
Why people bumped into her and never would say,
"Good afternoon," nor bow in a courteous way.

Karen Hietanem, Grade 6
Mentor Shore Elementary School,
Mentor, Ohio
Teacher, Orville Jenkins

ENTERPRISE

...and you

RECENTLY, Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., makers of Arrow shirts and ties, won an award from Freedoms Foundation for its film "Enterprise," which tells how the people of Buchanan, Ga. (population 500) lifted their community from depression to prosperity by their own belief in the American way of doing things.

Freedoms Foundation is a non-profit, non-political, non-sectarian organization whose sole purpose is to encourage Americans in all walks of life to understand, to value, and to speak up for the rights and freedoms which are theirs—to cherish and hold fast to the American Way of Life.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., is proud to have won this recognition of its own efforts to bring an inspiring story to millions of persons in every part of the United States.

But even more, we are proud to be a part of a system which is strong enough and free enough to make such real-life stories possible.

In the American system we can speak our own mind, go to our own church, and find or make jobs for ourselves wherever we wish.

Let's remember that it is important to keep things that way in the United States. Let's try to strengthen those freedoms. This nation has a great future ahead of it, and you have a great future ahead of you, if we remember to do that.

It's a real privilege to be an American citizen.

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If you haven't seen the 16mm. color film "Enterprise," your teacher could arrange to have it shown, free of charge, by writing to Public Relations Dept., Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York City.

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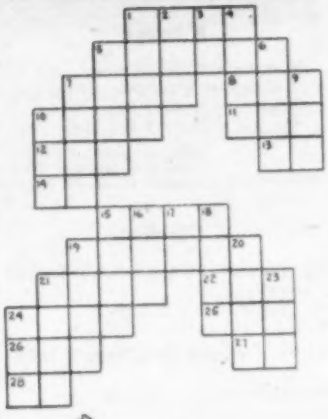
TO YOUR GOOD HEALTH

Food that's left upon your plate
Can't be considered food you ate;
Only with the right foods in you
Can good health and growth continue.

Are you a fussy Gussie or a finicky Phil about eating? Improve your appetite by getting more rest, exercise, and fresh air. If you still don't lick the platter clean, see your doctor.

quiz-word PUZZLE



There are 36 words in this puzzle. Give yourself 3 points for each you get right. Top score is 72.

ACROSS

1. Slimy snakelike fish (*plural*).
5. Mystery animal pictured above.
7. Garments, clothing.
8. The skin of wild mystery animals is covered with grayish brown – – –.
10. With its strong hind legs, the mystery animal makes long, fast – – – –.
11. Attempt.
12. Food for the anteater.
13. Northeast (*abbreviation*).
14. Objective form of "I."
15. Licks up water with the tongue.
19. Legends say that mystery animals bring eggs and candy during – – – – – –.
21. A tub of water for washing oneself.
22. A doze, a short sleep.
24. A sheath or outer covering; box, crate.
25. To stop living.
26. Beverage made from malt and hops.
27. Doctor (*abbreviation*).
28. – –, was, been, being.

DOWN

1. Mystery animal has long – – – –.
2. The flowing of the tide away from shore.
3. Pound (*abbreviation*).
4. To shake flour through a sieve.
5. Engrossed, absorbed (sounds like *wrapped*).
6. Rotate; reverse; move around.
7. Third principal part of *go*.
9. A grain used to make coarse bread.
10. A meat that comes from hogs.
15. Not early.
16. A tree with tough wood.
17. Pint (*abbreviation*).
18. To transmit, to dispatch.
19. Comfort; *also*, to soothe, to relieve.

Right This Way

What are the social graces?

The social graces are the ways of behaving which help us to get along with each other as pleasantly as possible. Good manners are a social grace. A kind heart is a social grace. The ability to make people around you feel comfortable is a social grace. Here are a few ways to make people feel comfortable. If you have a kind heart and good manners, you will always:

Speak to a person who is left out of the conversation.

Introduce people who do not know each other.

Respect the opinion of another person, even if it is different from your own.

Be careful not to cough or sneeze in another person's face.

Keep your voice low and pleasant, especially in public places.

Refrain from making rude remarks.

Listen to and obey the rules set down by your parents who are older and wiser than you are.

Have a clean and neat appearance.

Lee Ann Barricella, of West New York, New Jersey, asks:

If a boy buys you a box of candy for a special holiday and you don't care for the boy should you accept it?

It would be rude not to accept it, and would hurt his feelings. You should never be rude to anyone, whether or not you like him. Girls may accept flowers, candy, and books from boys, but anything personal, like jewelry, should not be accepted.

If you don't care for the boy, you can gently refuse all his invitations. Well-liked girls, however, are kind to everyone and enjoy dating many boys, rather than just a favorite boy. In this way, they learn to know different kinds of boys.

---

20. A sudden attack.
21. Raw cotton is packed tight in a large bundle called a — — — —.
23. For each, as "He earns $5 — — — day."
24. A taxi.

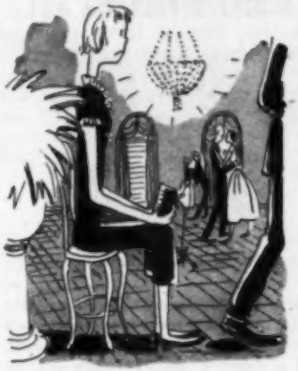
Answers this week in Teacher Edition; next week in your edition.

Solution to last week's Quiz-Word Puzzle

ACROSS: 1-Asia; 5-elephant; 9-ailment; 10-ram; 11-ate; 12-Sr.; 13-darn; 15-Ed; 16-seas; 19-stillest; 23-hunters; 24-irk; 25-die; 26-pk.; 27-send; 29-to.

DOWN: 1-ahead; 2-Santa; 3-interest; 4-at; 5-ears; 6-liar; 7-elm; 8-p.m.; 14-N.D.; 16-sleds; 17-eerie; 18-assent; 19-ship; 20-Turk; 21-ink; 22-Lt.; 28-do.

DUMB-BUNNY TO "HONEY" in one easy lesson



Sue was branded strictly "nil"
Awkward, backward—what a pill!

Until she learned during intermission
Energy-food would give her ambition!

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Now makes her the life of the party.

Full of extra
zip and vim
Sue's surrounded by
every "him!"

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STAMPS

Maldive Islands Set

Courtesy of Nicolas Sanabria Co., N. Y. C.
One New Maldive Stamp

A new set of nine stamps has been issued by the Maldive Islands. Each stamp shows a coconut tree on a beach, and a dhow—a sailing vessel—drifting on a calm sea.

The Maldive Islands, located in the Indian Ocean, are a chain of 12 low-lying atolls (rings of coral). They lie about 400 miles southwest of Ceylon. The islands rise only about six to 20 feet above sea level. They have a total land area of 115 square miles and a population of about 95,000.

Maldivians, hard-working people, are of mixed Arab and Singhalese descent. Nearly all the population of the islands is Moslem. Many Maldivians are expert sailors and prosperous traders.

The leading industries of the islands are fishing and coir making. Coir is a fiber taken from the outer husk of coconuts. Coir is used in making rope, mats, rugs, blankets. The islands are rich in coconuts, citrons, figs, fruits, nuts, copra, millet, tortoise shells. Wild fowl also is plentiful.

At one time the Maldive Islands were under Ceylon's control. Today the islands are under British protection, but in local matters the people are governed by their own elected sultan. The islands have a democratic constitution and a congress.

STAMPING GROUND: The Saar has issued a new 45-franc claret-colored stamp showing a balanced rock formation. The rock is known as "The Big Shoe."

Argentina plans to issue 10 regular postage commemoratives and nine airmails in tribute to the Pan-American Olympic games. The Olympics recently were held in Buenos Aires, capital of Argentina. The stamps will picture each of the different athletic contests held during the Olympics.

Italy soon may issue a commemorative honoring the 50th year since the death of Giuseppe Verdi. He was one of Italy's greatest composers of opera.

Water's Fine

Man (getting ready to go swimming): "Are you quite sure there are no crocodiles around here?"

Native: "Absolutely. The sharks chase them away."

Mildred Hrnyak, Hatch School, DeKalb, Ill.

For Future Farmers

Hi: "My uncle can't decide whether to get a cow or a bicycle for his farm."

Si: "He'd sure look silly riding around on a cow."

Hi: "Yes, but he'd look even sillier milking a bicycle."

Louise Goeffrion, Howe Jr. High, Billerica, Mass.

Aerial Acts

Arthur: "Yes, we have some pretty large birds in our zoo. Why, once while I was visiting it I saw a man come in on an eagle."

Tom: "That's nothing. At the ball park the other day I saw a man go out on a fly."

James De Franco, P.S. 226, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Watch the Curves

Tommy: "How is your sister coming along with her driving lessons?"

Johnny: "Fine. The road is beginning to turn when she does."

Connie Bardin, Box K277, Newhall, Calif.

Raising Children

Child (gasping to her mother): "Where is that book on bringing up children?"

Mother: "I don't know, dear. Why?"

Child: "Because little brother just fell in the well."

Betsy Harding, 614 Peachtree St., Emporia, Va.

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SPORTS

About a Man Named George

• My article on George Mikan in the February 14 issue must have hit the spot. It brought out more fan mail than anything I've written since 1865. But it also raised a few eyebrows, and I'd like to get these brows straightened out right now:

"You say that Mikan holds every pro scoring record in the book. He does not. Joe Fulks, of the Philadelphia Warriors, holds the single-game mark. And isn't Mikan 6-feet, 10-inches tall, not 6-9? (From Jerry N. Williamson, Shortridge H. S., Indianapolis, Ind.; and Richard Tillman, North H. S., Minneapolis, Minn.)

Correct, men. Fulks once racked up 63 points, and that's the record. Insofar as Mikan's height is concerned, I've seen it listed as both 6-9 and 6-10. But I believe it is generally reckoned as 6-10.

• "You say that Mikan's salary of $20,000 a season is an all-time high for a basketball player. Isn't Goose Tatum, of the Harlem Globetrotters, getting $25,000?" (From Bob Yangas, Chicago Vocational School, Ill.)

Nobody knows exactly how much the Globetrotters are being paid. Tatum's salary has been put at $25,000, but I don't believe it. At any rate, it isn't straight salary. It includes bonuses and other special arrangements.

Another thing: The Globetrotters are more of a circus than a team. They don't play in any league, but travel all over the world playing exhibitions. Up until two years ago you might have called them the greatest team in the world, or at least they were on a par with the greatest. Today, however, I don't think they could beat any of the big pro teams.

• "Everybody knows that the expression, 'George,' originated with Jerry Lester, of television fame." (Signed, "Hatingly yours, 16 Students of Center School, Woodbridge, Conn.")

G'wan, you bean-baggers. I was only kidding when I said I didn't know where the expression comes from. I do know—and it *doesn't* come from Jerry Lester. It's an old carnival term meaning "easy mark." The opposite of "George" is "Tom," meaning a "tough mark." Where do I get all this? From Jerry Lester himself! (I'm a bean-bagger, too.) Lovingly yours, "Tom."

—HERMAN L. MASIN, *Sports Editor*

SOME FUN!

Never Again

A little boy went for an airplane ride. After the plane had landed, the boy went up to the pilot and said: "Thank you for the two rides you just gave me." The pilot was very surprised and replied, "But I only gave you one ride." "No sir," retorted the boy, "you gave me two rides. My first and my last!"

Jay Larsoff, John Nelson School, Rockford, Ill.

Road Hog

Policeman: "You saw this lady driving toward you. Why didn't you give her half the road?"

Unhappy Driver: "I was going to, just as soon as I could find out which half she wanted."

Scott Yamasaki, 2012 Tenlaw Terrace, Washington, D. C.

Steady Nerves

Mrs. S.: "When you told your husband there was a burglar in the house, was he cool?"

Mrs. T.: "Of course. Why, he was so cool his teeth were chattering."

Elaine Gregen, Box 56, Gazette, Vt.

Unfair Exam

Aunt: "And how did Jimmy do in his history test?"

Mother: "Oh, not very well. But it really wasn't his fault. Why, they asked him about things that happened before he was born!"

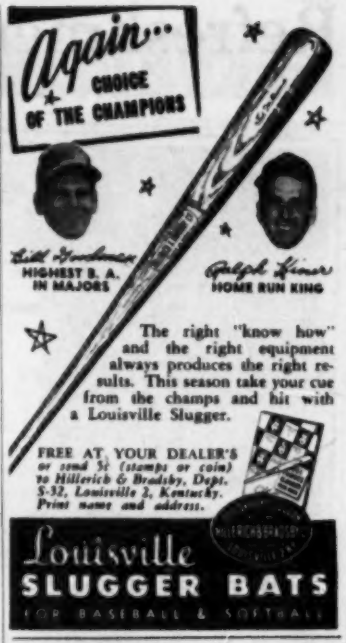
Ervin Erickson, Rockdale School, Joliet, Ill.

Joke of the Week

***Pete*: "So you're going to start a bakery?"**

***Jack*: "Yes, if I can raise the dough."**

Richard Ulrich
Brown School, Manchester, N. H.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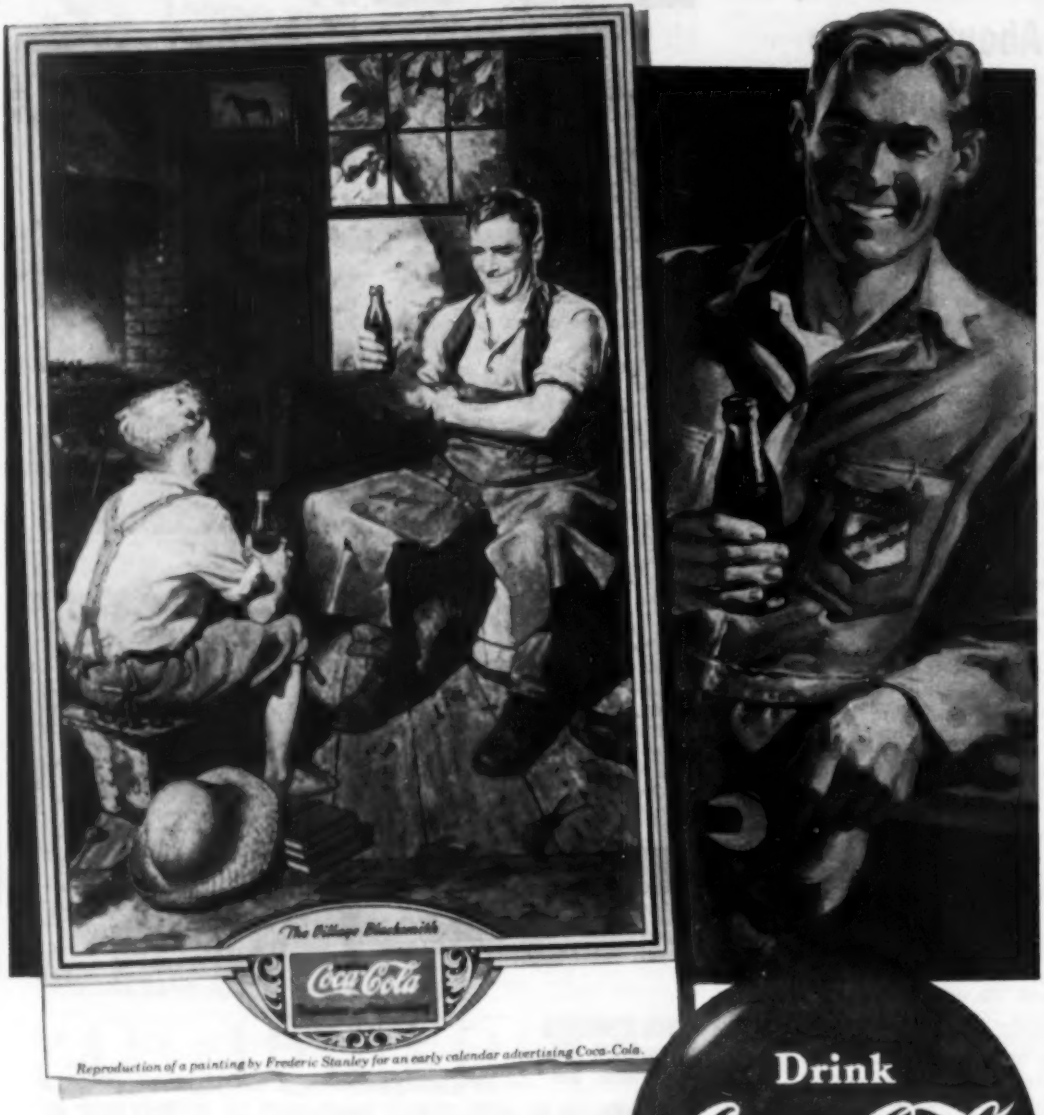
SMITH BROTHERS WILD CHERRY COUGH DROPS

Refreshment through the years



Reproduction of a painting by Frederic Stanley for an early calendar advertising Coca-Cola.

From simple workshops to great factories,
generations of workers have welcomed
the pause that refreshes
with ice-cold Coca-Cola.

Drink
Coca-Cola
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

To work refreshed!

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At Our Corner

A FEW weeks ago in this column, I told why our magazines were often shipped in two or more bundles to the same school. I also urged teachers to report promptly any counting errors, enclosing the label from the package when possible.

That column prompted several letters asking about delivery dates, informing us that the magazines did not arrive on the same day each week. If trains, train and trucking connections are identical each week (and they usually are), the magazines should arrive at the local post office on the same day of each week. The bundles definitely leave our shipping room in Dayton, Ohio, on the same day each week, and usually at approximately the same hour.

When we trace the cause of irregular delivery dates, we have, in most instances, discovered that the delay took place at the local post office. *Senior Scholastic*, *Junior Scholastic*, and *World Week* are mailed under a special second class category known as "newspaper handling"—meaning prompt delivery. If you do not receive your magazines on the same day each week, and you feel it is important that you do, then drop a card to your local postmaster or telephone him about it. If the condition is not corrected, write to Donald Grant at Scholastic and report the facts, including date of issue, day received, and when reported to local postmaster. (Note: *Practical English*, because it is not a news magazine, does not travel as fast as the other magazines, but is mailed each week 24 to 48 hours earlier than the other weeklies.)

Most local postmasters are eager to give prompt service when they learn that it is important for school work that the magazines be delivered promptly. So is the Postmaster General in Washington, D. C. We are assured by the Postmaster General's office that recent schedule changes should not affect prompt delivery of our magazines.

Mr. Truman has asked Congress to double the charges for second class postage. We hope that doesn't happen, but low rates or high, ask your local postmaster to deliver your *Scholastics* promptly.

M. R. Robinson

PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER

TOOLS *for* TEACHERS

HANDY MATERIALS FOR COMING FEATURES IN SCHOLASTIC MAGAZINES

Italy

April 4 in *World Week*

PAMPHLETS: *Italy's Road Back*, by F. W. Riggs (Reports Vol. 25, No. 5), 1949, 25¢, Foreign Policy Association, 22 East 38 Street, New York, 16, N. Y.

BOOKS: *Italian Roundabout*, by Agnes Rothery, $2.75 (Dodd, 1950). *Italy*, by Dore Ogrizek, $6.00 (McGraw, 1950). *Italy*, by Elizabeth Wiskemann, $1.75 (Oxford, 1948).

ARTICLES: "Road to Salerno," by L. Bemelmans, *Holiday*, Oct. 1950. "Italy: Soft Spot in West Europe," *U. S. News*, May 5, 1950. "Italy Smiles Again," by E. E. Hume, *National Geographic Magazine*, June, 1949. "Italy Is Outwardly Poor but Inwardly Rich," by B. Ward, *N. Y. Times Magazine*, June 5, 1949. "Italy," *Atlantic Monthly*, Nov. 1949. "Po Valley" (Film-Unit), *World Week*, March 1, 1950.

FILMS: *The Po River Valley (Earth and Its Peoples Series)*, 20 minutes, sale or rent, United World Films, Inc., 1445 Park Ave., N. Y. 29. Development of many large cities and industries fostered by abundance of cheap electric power and skilled labor. *Italian Peninsula*, 10 minutes, sale, Coronet Films, Coronet Bldg., Chicago 1, Ill. How Italy's varied geographical and climatic conditions have helped produce different types of agricultural and industrial living patterns. *Liquid Sunshine*, 10 minutes, free loan, A. F. Films, Inc., Room 1001, 1600 Broadway, N. Y. 19. This E.C.A. production describes in detail the orange and lemon-growing industry of Sicily and southern Italy. *Bread and Wine*, 16 minutes, sale or rent, International Film Foundation, Inc., 1600 Broadway, N. Y. 19. Agriculture in Italy—the cultivation of crops and the life of the farmer.

FILMSTRIPS: *Italian Riviera*, 34 frames, Society for Visual Education, Inc., 1345 W. Diversey Pkwy., Chicago 14, Ill. Landmarks of San Remo, San Michele; the fishing village of Portofino and the seaport of Genoa.

Water for Dry Land (The Southwest—U.S.A.)

April 4 in *Junior Scholastic*

BOOKS: *Water, Land, and People*, by Bernard Frank and Anthony Netboy, $4.00 (Knoff, 1950). *Desert Country*, by Edwin Corle, $3.00 (Duell, 1941).

ARTICLES: "California, Horn of Plenty," by F. Simpich, *National Geographic Magazine*, May, 1949. "War for Water in the American Desert," by C. Phillips, *N. Y. Times Magazine*, May 22, 1949. "California's Next Hundred Years," by M. Stern, *Atlantic*, Sept. 1949. "Cataclysm Threatens California," by A. M. Cooper, *Harper's Magazine*, April, 1950. "Why West Fights for Water," *U. S. News*, April 8, 1949.

FILMS: *Water for Dry Lands (Southwest-U. S. A.)*, 20 minutes, sale or rent, United World Films, Inc., 1445 Park Ave., N. Y. 29. Man's dependence upon his supply of water; the transformation of desert lands to productive areas through irrigation. *Building of Boulder Dam*, 10 minutes, free loan, International Harvester Co., Inc., 180 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill. The conquest of the Colorado River by the building of this great dam. *Reclamation in the Arid West*, 8 minutes, free loan, U. S. Bureau of Reclamation Library, Washington 25, D. C. Reclamation of western deserts by construction of dams for irrigation. *Life in the Central Valley of California*, 10 minutes, sale, Coronet Films, Coronet Bldg., Chicago 1, Ill. In reclaiming the soil by means of dams and wells, a luxurious abundance of varied crops has been produced.

FILMSTRIPS: *Irrigation—Life Blood of the West*, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Extension Service, Washington 25, D. C. Changing the arid and semi-arid lands of the West into prosperous and productive farms.

"Career Blueprint" Series

March 21-May 9 in *Practical English*

Photographer: The Photographers' Assn. of America, 520 Caxton Bldg., Cleveland 15, Ohio.

Interior decorator: American Institute of Decorators, 41 E. 57th St., New York City.

Weather observer: Write to American Meteorological Society, 5 Joy St., Boston 8, Mass., for free pamphlet *Weather Horizons*.

Welder: Send 10¢ for the pamphlet *Employment Opportunities for Welders*, Bulletin No. 844. U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1945. Available from Supt. of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

Foundry Occupations: Send 15¢ to Supt. of Documents for pamphlet *Employment Outlook in Foundry Occupations*, Bulletin No. 880.

Mental health workers: For the following ten-cent booklets write to the Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.: *Careers in Mental Health—Psychiatric Social Worker; Clinical Psychologist; Psychiatric Nurse; Psychiatrist.*

No furniture so charming as books.
—Sydney Smith.

By Max J. Herzberg
Chairman
Teen Age Book Club
Selection Committee

T-A-B CLUB BOOKS April 1951

One could hardly find five books appealing to more varied interests than those listed this month.

Ruggles of Red Gap made a great hit when it appeared as a novel, an even greater hit when the novel was turned into a movie. Recently it was revived in Hollywood as a musical play. *Fire* is an immensely impressive book, one that gives you a vivid sense of terror that fire can cause, of its effect on human lives. *Almayer's Folly* takes its readers to a gorgeous tropical setting in Borneo, in a keen psychological study of men and women of varying races. *The Human Side of Animals* is full of amusing sidelights. John Dickson Carr's *Problem of the Wire Cage* is one of the best of his always well-written detective stories.

Ruggles of Red Gap is repeated in the Junior list, and there one has, too, Betty Cavanna's entertaining *Puppy Stakes*, Jim Kjelgaard's story of the old West, *Buckskin Brigade*, and M. H. Lasher's *Logging Chance*, an account of exciting adventures in a logging camp.

Young folks, older or younger, will like these books.

Mysteries and Doubts

Last month I raised the question of Western stories—how many and how often? The same question arises with mystery stories and with reference books.

Mystery stories are today highly popular with readers in our Western world. Why this should be so is a question often discussed. Unquestionably, however, many mystery stories are very well written and challenge the intellect and the intelligence of their readers. It is, moreover, true that the best of them demand a closeness of attention that places them in the work type of reading. What should be our attitude toward this type of books? Have they relieved your reading problems? Tell us, please.

So, too, with reference books. We should like to know if you would recommend more of these, if we can get them or have them written for us. Address your suggestions to Miss Martha Huddleston, Director of T-A-B CLUB, 7 East 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. She'll be glad to hear from you.

Off the Press

The Dynamic Economy A Dialogue in Play Form, by Harold G. Moulton. The Brookings Institution, Washington 6, D. C. 238 pp., $2.

The morning's headlines on price and wage controls are an ever-present reminder that economics is part of our everyday life. Too frequently the understanding of economics has been shrouded in mists of classical theory and technical terms beyond the comprehension of the average American. To clarify economic problems, the president of the Brookings Institution, a non-profit research organization devoted to public service, has reduced to simple language and dramatic form some important economic developments of the past century.

The formula is a series of meetings at ten-year intervals, 1850-1950, of people from various areas of our economic life. In the early chapters leaders like Cyrus H. McCormick, Andrew Carnegie, George Westinghouse, Samuel Gompers, and Senator John Sherman talk over economic developments with a school teacher and farmers. Later, the spokesmen are identified as business man, economist, labor leader, farmer, teacher, consumer, and government official. In each decade, participants in the discussion are mindful of historic developments, and, in the interchange of opinion, concepts which range from the iron law of wages to pump-priming and deficit financing become meaningful. Developments in science, engineering, business management, and labor relations are analyzed over the hundred-year period. Their combination to produce more abundant supplies of goods and services is what is meant by "the dynamic economy."

The underlying theme of the dialogue is the inquiry as to whether capitalism has improved living standards for the masses. Although some pessimism is reflected in the talk, the consensus is warm acceptance of the free enterprise system.

This volume should go a long way toward making economics more interesting to high school students. It is excellent supplementary reading for a standard text.

Statement on Race, by Ashley Montagu. Henry Schuman, N. Y. 172 pp., $2.

If any writer has labored long to dispel the fog of prejudice which has enshrouded racial concepts, it is Ashley Montagu, head of the Department of Anthropology at Rutgers University. In the present volume he has taken the 21-paragraph statement on race, formulated by distinguished scientists from many nations under the auspices of UNESCO, and has explained the brief paragraphs at greater length. He has fortified some of the general statements with sturdy documentation and appended a bibliography which will be recognized at once as including most of the best which has been said on race and race relations.

Since the myth of "race" has created an "enormous amount of human and social damage," teachers cannot relax in their determination to combat it in American classrooms. This is, of course, one of many fronts; but if we can win here, it will be a major break-through. By encompassing in a single slender volume the vital facts about race, Dr. Montagu has made it easier for us to support the attack on racial myths.

Better Than Rating. New Approaches to Appraisal of Teaching Services. A Pamphlet Prepared by the Commission on Teacher Evaluation of the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, NEA, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. 83 pp., $1.25 (paper covers).

One of the most insistent grievances of teachers is the kind of supervisor-teacher relationship which deteriorates into a situation where a superior rates an inferior. This seems to be the all-too-prevalent practice, according to investigations carried on by the ASCD. The organization, in this spirited pamphlet, "opposes administrative or supervisory rating of teachers as undemocratic, as actually harmful in many instances, and as generally unproductive of wholesome change. . . ." It calls for evaluation practices in which flexible standards are arrived at by cooperative conferences among teachers, supervisors, and members of the community. Numerous opportunities for teacher growth are suggested, and standards imposed by administrative orders are condemned.

There are sections in this study which bring together reasons ordinarily given to justify teacher rating. The issues underlying rating are examined; current rating practices are analyzed and their effects on the school systems indicated. Books and pamphlets for further study of the problem are suggested. Supervisors will want to consider carefully the recommendations for cooperative evaluation of teachers, and classroom teachers can look forward to easier roads to professional growth if some existing practices are changed.